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MINERAL LANDS LEASING PROJECT IS CRITICIZED

Great Interests Involved in Bill
Congress Failed to Pass, but
Which Will Again Be Pre-
sented Early in Next Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—The announcement is made from time to time in California that the mineral lands leasing bill which failed to pass in the last hours of the last session of Congress is going to be brought up in the early days of the next session. There are many things connected with this bill that make it of far-reaching importance, not only to the people of the far west but to those of every state in the Union. The bill for example, affects the disposition of 700,000 acres of public land, approximately 355,000 acres of forest reserve, 35,000,000 acres of coal land, 6,000,000 acres of oil land, and 3,500,000 acres of phosphate land. The importance of the matter will be further realized when it is recalled to what an extent petroleum and its products have come to enter into the fabric of modern industrial and social life, for the disposition of the vast natural oil reservoirs still in the hands of the government is involved in the question.

Lands Withdrawn From Entry

These lands were withdrawn from entry by President Taft in 1909 in order that there might be formulated a comprehensive conservation policy whereby the natural resources involved could be conserved for the general public, and ever since that time the great industrial interests directly involved, together with the general commercial interests of the far west have called loudly for the removal of the ban, on the ground that it unnecessarily retarded the development of this part of the country. The bill intended to clear away all obstacles and open up these vast resources to development had therefore the backing of these interests as well as any number of leading public men, and it will doubtless have a similar momentum when it enters Congress at the next session.

Whatever the reasons may have been as to why the bill did not pass, a long list of reasons why, in his opinion, it should not become law, has been given to The Christian Science Monitor by S. C. Graham, an independent oil operator of this city. According to this authority, the objections to the measure, so far as oil lands are concerned, are almost as numerous as there are provisions in the bill.

Men Who Take No Risk

Whenever the oil land controversy is mentioned in California the statement is generally forthcoming that the oil production business is so speculative in nature and necessarily involves such large amounts of money that the oil producer must be given large returns in order to make it worth his while to go into the business at all. In this connection Mr. Graham says: "The man who takes a chance in drilling a test well is entitled to a liberal reward where his efforts to discover oil are successful. But there is no reason based on fairness or justice why other men who have taken no risk should be enriched through the efforts of the prospector and at the expense of the people of the United States."

There are two quite different classes of provisions contained in the bill in question. The main portion of the bill has to do with the plan to lease the lands, but there are also contained in the measure certain so-called remedial provisions for the benefit of those oil producers who have been operating on the withdrawn lands. These two propositions should, in the opinion of Mr. Graham, be presented to Congress in two different measures so that members could vote for one and against the other, if they so desired. For, according to this authority, "the advocates of what is called giving relief to the oil men of California do not represent or express the views of all California operators. Numbers of men actively engaged in producing oil when the President's withdrawal order was issued, refrained from going upon the withdrawn land, though they knew its value and had just as good opportunities to take it as those who disregarded the order. To give those lands to the oil producers who in defiance of the President's order took possession of them, would probably constitute the greatest example on record of rewarding law breakers and punishing the law-abiding."

Objections to Bill

"The purpose of a law under which government oil lands are to be leased," says this authority, "should be to benefit the people who own the land and not to enrich the oil producers holding and operating the land. To accomplish this result the law should be so framed as to effect certain specific results, none of which, in my opinion, the proposed law would have accomplished. I therefore object to the bill. First, because it would not have prevented monopoly; second, because it would not secure for the government as large a revenue as possible; third, because it would not make it impossible for dishonest or unscrupulous men, through false

statements in regard to the time of locating, the character of the land, the amount of work done and by other methods, to secure an advantage over men who will not resort to such tactics; fourth, because it would not prevent waste in the cost of developing oil and of the oil after it is on top of the ground; fifth, because it does not make the law as specific as possible in as to prevent favoritism or the suspicion of favoritism on the part of government officials, nor minimize the necessity for governmental supervision or interference."

BREWERS' CLAIMS ARE CONTROVERTED

Government Counsel Defend the
Power to Enforce Regulations
—Court Indicates Refusal to
Grant the Injunction Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The brewers practically lost their case in the United States District Court yesterday when Justice A. N. Hand, at the close of the second day of argument, announced that he would hesitate to accede to the injunction brought by the brewers to restrain the United States District Attorney from performing his duty in prosecuting criminal cases under the law. He also said that he thought the contention of the brewers' counsel that Col. F. G. Caffey, the district attorney, had threatened them because they assumed that he might proceed against them in accordance with the interpretation which the Collector of Internal Revenue gave to the law, was far-fetched. He was not ready, however, to render a decision until he had looked into the case more carefully, and he proposed that the opposing counsel come to an agreement to appeal to the Circuit Court, and that the brewers' counsel amend their characterization of the district attorney's attitude.

This, W. D. Guthrie, of brewers' counsel, refused to do, but he was willing to make the appeal. He said that if the district attorney would promise not to prosecute the brewers until everything was settled, he was willing to accept his promise. Colonel Caffey was on his feet at once and said plainly that the only promise he would make was that he would not begin a prosecution while the present case was pending out of respect to the court, but further than that he refused to commit himself and he demanded that opposing counsel give proof of their statement that he had threatened them.

The government's case was presented yesterday by W. C. Pitts, of the Department of Justice, who argued in favor of the constitutionality of the act of Nov. 21, 1918, and put aside as irrelevant the recent rulings of the Collector of Internal Revenue, about which so much has been said by the brewers' counsel and which have recently been changed, by advice of the Attorney-General, so that they are no longer a just cause of complaint. He asserted that the complainants had no grounds on which to make the District Attorney a defendant in their bill, and that their stand in that matter was clearly untenable according to precedents in law, which he cited at length. He argued that according to the act, beer meant beer of any degree of alcoholic content, whether it was agreed to be intoxicating or not. The measure was devised, in part, to save food for this and other countries, and it took grain to make the light beer, the "good" and "innocent" beer which had been extolled by opposing counsel, as well as the heavy and strong beer. It was left to the brewers to uphold the business as on a highly beneficial plane. He argued for the continuance of the privilege of manufacturing 2½ per cent beer, not only for the financial advantage of the brewers, but he advocated it as a pathway to true temperance. He appealed, too, to the consideration by taxpayers of the large taxes which the brewers pay, more of the money derived from the manufacture of beer going to the government than to the brewers themselves. The government, therefore, was a party to the business. Discussing the regulations which the light of war requirements and food conservation, he reached the conclusion that the Constitution does not yield to any governmental exigency, but remains the same in war and peace. The law of Nov. 21, 1918, he said, was enacted in excess of the war powers conferred by the Constitution, and therefore he contended it transcended the Constitution.

Resumption of Beer Bottling

NEW YORK, New York.—Coinciding with an announcement by United States Attorney Caffey that he had received no instructions from Washington to prosecute brewers distributing beer of 2½ per cent alcohol content in violation of food conservation regulations promulgated by the Interior Revenue department yesterday that the department had taken steps to permit resumption of beer bottling.

Collectors throughout the country have been directed, it was stated, to unseal the locks on brewery pipe lines, which have remained idle since brewing was forbidden by presidential proclamation Dec. 1, last. The two announcements were made in the federal court in the course of an argument on the government's motion to dismiss the brewers' suit to restrain official interference with the production of 2½ per cent brew, alleged to be non-intoxicating.

BALTIC BARONS NOW HOLD CITY OF LIBAU

City Is Seized by Coup d'Etat,
and Lettish Ministers Are Said
to Have Been Arrested—
Poles Marching on Minsk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Office is reliably informed that the adherents of the Baltic barons have effected a coup d'etat in Libau with the connivance, or, as has been stated, support of the Germans in occupation of the town. The situation is obscure at present, but apparently most of the Lettish ministers have been arrested and the barons' adherents are in authority for the moment. The Lettish troops in Libau and the naval harbor have been disbanded. The Germans control the harbor, and quiet apparently prevails.

The Baltic barons only constitute about 6 per cent of the population, and have been unable, so far, to form a government. The front line in Lettish remains unchanged, and local fighting has produced no material alteration in Estonia. In Lithuania, however, the Poles have taken the offensive on a 150-mile front and have captured Vilna and Lida and crossed the railway between Vilna and Baranovitch along its whole length. They also hold Grodno and Baranovitch, which is an important railway junction. The Bolsheviks offered a stout resistance, but the Poles constitute a vigorous advance toward Minsk, gathering much booty as they go.

Admiral Koltchak's Advance

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Admiral Koltchak's advance in eastern Russia continues, The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed, and his forces are being swelled by Bolshevik deserters and recruits from liberated districts. The Red armies are much shaken and their headquarters have been moved from Orenburg. The Siberian army has taken Samara and the grain-producing area of Tobolsk is threatened. Boko-rosian and Orsk have been occupied. General Denikin's volunteer armies have been forced to yield ground, but the Georgian rising behind them on the eastern shore of the Black Sea has been quelled through the action of General Thomson, commanding the British forces in the Caucasus.

AUSTRALIAN TROOPS OBSERVE "ANZAC DAY"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—General Monash will ride through London tomorrow, which is observed as "Anzac Day," at the head of 5000 Australian troops, representing all arms. Six other Australian generals will take part, and receptions will be given by the Lord Mayor and the High Commissioner for Australia. The march is regarded as a farewell ceremony to the men, many of whom have been away from Australia for four years.

CARS TO BE CONFISCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—The use of a motor car in hauling liquor into Kansas is likely to prove an expensive proposition. The Legislature has passed a law authorizing local officials to confiscate the car, as well as the liquor, whenever they make a raid on motor parties and find liquors. The cars are then to be sold for the benefit of the school funds of the county where the car was captured. This follows the usual Kansas practice of giving all fines to the schools of the county.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Board of Trade announces that by inter-Allied agreement all commodities except war material may be imported on and after April 25 into northern neutral countries and Switzerland, without quantitative restriction, but the existing regulations regarding re-export remain unaffected.

HAWAII WANTS FARM LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific News Office

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—A concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the Farm Loan Act so that its provisions may be extended to include the Hawaiian Islands has been adopted in the House of Representatives of the local Legislature.

RECEPTION TO BRITISH BLUEJACKETS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—British bluejackets were given a memorable reception by Paris crowds yesterday. Marching through the streets to the Hotel des Invalides they were reviewed in the courtyard by the Governor of Paris. Admiral Beatty at the Elysee was invested by President Poincare with the grand cross of the Legion of Honor. The President expressed gratification that the presentation should be made on the national day of England and on the anniversary of the ever-memorable attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend. In giving the cross he saluted with gratitude the whole of the British Navy.

SEDITION CASES IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AUGUSTA, Georgia.—In default of \$2500 bail each, P. J. Bottoms, a contractor, and Carl J. Skinner, a dishonorably discharged soldier, have been committed to jail for alleged seditious utterances. Bottoms is charged with having incited Negroes in Burke County against the United States Government. Skinner is charged with having incited soldiers and preached against the government, asserting his belief in the I. W. W.

AVIATORS FURTHER POSTPONE FLIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.—The Martinsyde machine was unable to fly last night owing to local weather conditions. It was expected to start this morning as the Atlantic conditions are favorable. Harry G. Hawker in the Sopwith airplane is unable to fly for some time owing to Lieutenant-Commander Grieve, the pilot, being for the time unable to set out.

MEXICO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Press Notices of Non-Recognition
of This Fundamental and Re-
call From Paris of Minister to
France Reach United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department received the following cable message from Mexico City yesterday:

"Today's press dispatches publish the following statement given out by the foreign office last night: 'At the conference now sitting in Paris the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine was considered. Several governments friendly to Mexico requested its opinion on the subject and our Department of Foreign Affairs has replied that the Mexican Government has not recognized, nor will it recognize, the Monroe Doctrine or any other doctrine which may attack the sovereignty and independence of Mexico.'"

Another cable dispatch to the department from Mexico City says:

"The press announces that Mr. Paul, who is not permitted to present his credentials as Mexican Minister to France, has been ordered to proceed to Spain, accompanied by the members of his mission." It is the belief in Washington that the Mexican Government has been seeking for a considerable time a pretext for the withdrawal of Alberto J. Paul from Paris, where he was sent as Minister to France without the Mexican Government having obtained an expression of willingness on the part of the French Government to receive him or any other envoy from Mexico, and seized upon the action of the European powers in formally recognizing the Monroe Doctrine, which is specifically reserved in the covenant of the League of Nations, as an excuse for relieving itself from an embarrassing situation created by the nonrecognition of Mr. Paul.

It is known that the European powers associated with the United States in the war have no intention of recognizing the Mexican Government or of receiving diplomatic representatives from Mexico until the Mexican Government changes its alleged unfriendly attitude toward foreign investors and foreign nationals in Mexico. The Mexican Foreign Office has been made acquainted with this position of the European nations.

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EARL READING ON THE PEACE CLAIMS

British Ambassador to United
States Declares in New York
Differences of Opinion Will
Be Satisfactorily Adjusted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although he did not refer directly to the situation at Paris involving the Italian claim to Fiume, Earl Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, at a dinner given in his honor here last night by the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the United States, spoke of the differences of opinion that inevitably have arisen at the Peace Conference and proclaimed his conviction that all of them would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Speaking of his experiences in the United States, he said he had learned that in dealing with Americans, if one wished to be treated fairly, he should "be frank, be open, place his cards on the table, and then he might be quite sure he would be generously treated."

Compromises Necessary

Of the difficulties at the Peace Conference he said:

"We must know that no one can expect the conference to arrive at ideal solutions on all points. There must be compromises. What those have been we have not yet been officially informed. Constantly new problems are arising. I am one of those who believe that the great intellectual giants at the Peace Conference will find a way to reconcile all differences so that once more we shall see the harmony and unity which prevailed throughout the war, and I do not doubt that steps are being taken at this moment to accomplish this."

"That France should wish security against aggression on her eastern frontiers is natural. France was never greater than at this moment and she naturally wishes to have a time of rest from war, without threatening the rattling saber across the frontier."

"Democracy has conquered in the West but is menaced in the East. It has to reckon with Russian bolshevism. One book is closed, the other is still open. German militarism was conquered by force of arms. The other menace, we are told, is proposed to meet by food. Food is at present as potent a force as great and valiant armies. But the great problem is how to distribute it fairly, equally and properly."

Peace Soon to Come

"Bolshevism cannot long exist. At present, with all its terrorism, famine and misery, it has carried on in defiance of all economic laws. Lenin and Trotsky I believe, are learning that no system of government, if the anarchy which prevails in Russia can be called such, can continue to exist for long, if based on defiance of economic laws, which are axiomatic truths. I am convinced that bolshevism cannot survive long unless it extends to the west and so far its progress is not marked in that direction. I do not believe it will be. Our peace, I hope, will come soon."

There are speculations as to whether Germany will sign or not. I give no answer to that. But peace is essential to all, and it is more vital to Germany than to any nation. Germany has to pay the penalty of defeat. She must meet and satisfy just terms imposed by just victors. The sooner Germany makes her people understand this, the more quickly will she be able to restore normal conditions. Let us all now turn and devote our energies and all our capabilities in the same co-operation, harmony and unity that prevailed in the war to make the world a better and happier place to live in."

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SOCIALISTS DECLARE AGAINST BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—The National Socialist conference, which closed its sittings at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, has recorded its support of the second, or Berne Internationale, as against the third, or Moscow Internationale. The debates showed a rapprochement between the right and left center and a strong cleavage of the whole party from the extreme left, led by Mr. Lorient. The latter, a schoolmaster, spoke in favor of Leninism and secured 270 votes.

Mr. Longuet, editor of the Populaire, declared himself in favor of the Berne Internationale and obtained 394 votes. Mr. Longuet qualified his motion by advising continued relations with all the comrades who seceded to the Moscow Internationale. Mr. Mayera's plain support of the Berne Internationale secured 757 votes.

RIGHTS OF HINDUS TO NATURALIZATION

United States District Court
Judge Rules That Hindus
Belong to Aryan Branch of
Caucasian or White Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—Federal Judge Bledsoe of the United States District Court has handed down a decision to the effect that Hindus are eligible to citizenship under the naturalization laws of the United States. This decision was given on the petition of Mohan Singh, a native of Calcutta, India, who has been in this country for 12 years, for citizenship. His petition was resisted by the naturalization department of the government. A feature of the case was that the petitioner was represented before the court by S. G. Pandit, himself a naturalized Hindu.

The legal questions involved turned entirely around the point as to whether a Hindu is a white person or not. In discussing the provisions of the naturalization law to the effect that all free white persons are eligible to citizenship, Judge Bledsoe in his decision said:

"In spite of the discussions and not infrequent controversies in courts which have arisen with respect to the meaning of the phrase, Congress has seen fit at no time since its incorporation into law to change it, and it remains to date as it was originally enacted more than a century and a quarter ago. With the march of time and growth of knowledge, ethnologically and otherwise, however, it may be inferred, I think, that Congress in its successive reenactments of the language, has reenacted with its enlarged meaning in mind, and that the conclusion of the Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit in the Balsara case, supported by the great weight of authority to the effect that 'Congress intended by the words "either white persons" to confer the privilege of naturalization upon members of white or Caucasian race only,' seems reasonable and just."

"The court then continues: 'The words referring to race include all persons of the white race, as distinguished from the black, red, or yellow, or brown races, which differ in so many respects from it. Whether there is any pure white race and what people belong to it may involve nice discriminations, but for practical purposes, there is no difficulty in saying that the Chinese, Japanese, and Malays, and American Indians don't belong to the white race.' Modern ethnologists use the terms 'white' and 'Caucasian' synonymously and interchangeably."

"Seemingly preponderance of respectable opinion includes the Hindus of India as members of the Aryan branch of stock of the so-called Caucasian or white race. I have been cited to no anthropological authorities which include the Hindus in any of the other races of mankind. They belong to the Aryan stock and therefore to the Caucasian or white race, because of certain physical and other peculiarities possessed by them and which indubitably mark their descent. 'Caucasian' is 'white,' whether they live under the tropic sun and therefore have a very dark skin, or abide in northern climes and possess a light one. The possession of a 'common racial stamp' is the basis of classification."

"My conclusion is that, in the absence of any more definite expression by Congress, which is the body possessing the power to determine who may lawfully apply for naturalization, any members of the white or Caucasian race, possessing the proper qualifications in every other respect, are entitled to admission under the general wording of the statute respecting 'free and white persons.' In the absence of an authoritative declaration or requirement to that effect, it would seem a travesty on justice that a refined and enlightened high-caste Hindu should be denied admission on the ground that his skin is dark, and therefore he is not a 'white person,' and at the same time a Hotentot should be admitted merely because he is 'of African nativity.' The same observation might apply with respect to equally enlightened members of other races who are now denied admission on the ground that they fall without the designation 'white or Caucasian.'"

ITALIAN DELEGATES DECIDE TO LEAVE PEACE CONFERENCE

Mr. Orlando Says Meeting of
the Conference in an Effort
to Induce Representatives to
Remain Had Availed Nothing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—It was announced tonight that the Italian delegation has definitely decided to leave the Peace Conference.

Mr. Orlando and General Armando Diaz and other members of the delegation will leave for Rome tonight. Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, will leave for Rome tomorrow. Mr. Orlando said that this afternoon's meeting of the conference, which had resulted from an invitation by Mr. Lloyd George, in an effort to induce the Italians to remain in the conference, had availed nothing.

He declared that the Italian representatives had decided to withdraw "as a matter of principle" owing to President Wilson's statement on the Fiume issue.

Before their departure the Italian statesmen met Messrs. Wilson, Lloyd George and Clemenceau. The hope was expressed that the Italian Parliament would assist towards a settlement.

Premier's Statement

Mr. Orlando Says Delegates Were
Seeking Conciliatory Formula

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The effect of President Wilson's statement on the Italian delegates in Paris is described by Mr. Orlando in an interview with the *Matin* today. The gist of Mr. Orlando's story has been received in London from the Central News correspondent.

"We were seeking a conciliatory formula," Mr. Orlando tells the *Matin*. "We found one which we communicated yesterday morning to President Wilson. Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George. We indicated in it the absolute limit to which Italy was prepared to go. Mr. Lloyd George's secretary at 3 o'clock in the afternoon brought a reply from all three, which accepted all Italy's demands, save her sovereignty over Fiume. Count Aldovrandi asked what status it was proposed to give Fiume. The reply was that it would become a free town under no control. As the Marquis was returning, the Italian delegates read in the newspapers President Wilson's message."

Mr. Orlando asked President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George whether they could receive the Italian ambassadors accredited to London and Washington. Mr. Lloyd George stated he would immediately receive the Marquis Imperiali. President Wilson postponed his reply, saying he would be receiving people in his study. Mr. Lloyd George stated to the Marquis Imperiali that Fiume would become a free town under no control. As the Marquis was returning, the Italian delegates read in the newspapers President Wilson's message."

Mr. Orlando, proceeding, said he refused to make any comment on the proceedings, which had dumbfounded the Italian delegates. "If we had accepted the formula," added the Premier, "the message would have been published all the same. In the note brought to us at 3 o'clock, President Wilson conceded many things which are refused in his message. We regard this message as an appeal to the Italian people against their own government. After reading it, we wrote to Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, taking cognizance of the publication of the Wilson proclamation at a moment when we were continuing the discussion and asking our allies whether they considered our further participation in the Peace Conference would serve any very useful purpose."

Mr. Orlando added that he reckoned on leaving Paris at 2 o'clock this afternoon. His colleagues would remain a few days. Italy had not broken with her allies, but he considered it superfluous to discuss with President Wilson questions whereon, breaking through all diplomatic negotiations, he had publicly expressed opinions disadvantageous to Italy.

Mr. Orlando added that he proposed immediately to convoke Parliament, whose reply he already knew in advance. Concluding, he declared that Italy would pay the greatest attention to her allies' opinions. Nothing would break her alliance with England and France.

Italian View of Crisis

Nationality Plea Declared Inconsistent
With Previous Decisions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—On inquiry today, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor found authoritative Italian circles in London surprised and very painfully impressed by President Wilson's pronouncement on the Adriatic question. As to the crisis which has resulted, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor confessed his inability to forecast its outcome, and therefore preferred to confine himself to a brief commentary upon the pronouncement itself. "To begin with," he said, "Italy her-

self freely acknowledges the chance wrought in the situation by the break-up of Austria-Hungary. But the point is that the conclusions she draws therefrom are very different from those of President Wilson. As for Dalmatia, Italy can see no reason why the nationality plea should be advanced against her claims, when other frontier delimitations such as those of Poland and the Czech-Slovak Republic are notoriously being drawn upon a basis which will place large populations under an alien sovereignty.

Russia's Position

Italy, it was further pointed out, also remembers, what President Wilson seems to forget, namely, that Russia, as well as France and England, was a party to the Pact of London, and that in the special capacity of the representative of Slav interests as a whole. Hence the Pact of London carries the weight of an agreement accepted after due negotiation by the champion of Slavdom itself.

As to the question of Fiume in particular, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor dealt chiefly with its economic aspect as being that upon which President Wilson lays most stress. In the first place, he declared, it is a fallacy to contend that Fiume cannot adequately serve its "hinterland" if it is in Italian hands. As a matter of fact the exact contrary is the case.

Economic Question Discussed

A Fiume assigned to Italy would have no Italian hinterland of its own. Manifestly, therefore, it would be to Italy's advantage to promote and develop the port's commercial relations with its natural hinterland, and as that hinterland admittedly includes the Czech-Slovak Republic, Rumania, Hungary, as well as the territory of the Jugo-Slavs, it is natural to expect that southeastern Europe as a whole would benefit more were the port in the hands of a power equally interested in the welfare of each state involved, instead of in those of one of the states directly concerned.

In short, a Fiume administered by Italy will continue in the future, as in the past, to serve the needs of the wide region of which it is the natural outlet, and will moreover continue to exist and flourish side by side with Trieste and Venice, as it has always done.

Italy, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor said, sees no reason why all three ports should not continue to fulfill their several legitimate functions under her sway, and clearly, if Italy owns them all, it will not be to her interest to foster one at the expense of another.

Demonstration in Rome

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—There was a great demonstration in Rome on Wednesday evening, when almost the entire population poured into the streets and marched up and down, cheering Mr. Orlando and Baron Sonnino. Senators, deputies, students and members of innumerable societies joined in a procession. Similar demonstrations are reported from all big towns of Italy.

Report on Responsibilities

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Temps publishes in detail the report of the commission on responsibility for the war. This report was presented some time ago, but the Council of Four has since taken action differing from the original draft.

The report, as published, contains four chapters, the first reviews the history of the origin of the war and formally concludes that Germany and Austria-Hungary were responsible. The second presents 32 indictments for violations of the laws and customs of war, as formulated in international conventions, and concludes with the statement that the Central Empires, Turkey and Bulgaria, conspired the war by "barbarous and inhuman methods."

The third chapter declares that all persons belonging to enemy countries, however high their station, may be objects of judicial prosecution.

The fourth demands the constitution of a high tribunal to judge crimes committed during the war, without, however, excluding competent tribunals of the different nations from acting in cases not coming under the jurisdiction of national courts.

The Temps points out that the report places violation of the rules of war in the category of ordinary crimes, and therefore it is possible to bring the former Emperor William to trial, as he has twice been charged with complicity in war crimes. Such a trial would have no effect on a trial on charges of having committed political crimes.

The report of the commission is summarized as declaring the necessity and the possibility of trying and punishing the authors of war crimes and even the former Emperor for complicity in them.

Parliament to Be Summoned

PARIS, France (Thursday)—At Italian headquarters the announcement was made that the parliament of Italy would meet immediately upon Mr. Orlando's return. Preliminary instructions have already been telegraphed to Rome.

German's Arrival Undetermined

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The date of the arrival of the German peace delegation at Versailles is still not determined, and the allied representatives are apparently not pressing for haste, in view of the fact that the uncertainty of the Italian situation may make an early inauguration of formal discussions between the representatives of the allied and associated powers and the Germans impossible. Delay in framing the treaty of peace is also a reason for not desiring the speedy arrival of the plenipotentiaries.

The German delegation will be larger than was announced. General Nudant, Marshal Foch's representative at Spa, has been officially informed that, in

addition to the peace delegates, there will be a party of 75 persons, including experts and some 40 electricians and telegraphers.

Mr. Orlando's Decision

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In an interview obtained with Mr. Orlando by a news agency late last night he is quoted as saying:

"I have never sought crowds or ovations. When I returned to Rome after the signing of the armistice, I had the train stopped at the gates of Rome and entered an automobile without allowing myself to be seen. Now, however, I shall show myself to the crowd, as it is my duty and it shall express its feelings."

Carinthian Appeal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The delegation of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian states at the Peace Conference has received messages from 19 Carinthian districts and parishes. They are signed by the mayors, vicars and schoolmasters. The text of all was the same, as follows:

"In great fear of having the Germans again imposed on us, which would be our death warrant, we request you earnestly to get all the Slovenian territory in Carinthia, with every family living on it and every cottage built on it, joined to the Serbian, Slovenian and Carinthian State. If the contrary happens, our race would disappear from this country. The Slovenians in Carinthia will always feel grateful and will always be among the most faithful subjects of the Serbian, Croatian and Slovenian states."

Conference Is Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—A large number of members of the House of Deputies, together with influential citizens, have been invited by the acting Premier, Mr. Colosimo, to attend a conference to express confidence in the wisdom and energy of the Italian delegation at the Peace Conference.

SENATORS CONDEMN SECRET TREATIES

Messrs. Kenyon, Johnson and Borah, in Public Statements, Declare the United States Is Not Bound by Their Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statements urging that the United States delegation at the Peace Conference in Paris be not bound by secret covenants and understandings, were issued yesterday by the United States Senators William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Hiram Johnson of California, and William E. Borah of Idaho.

A statement issued by Dr. Slavko Y. Grouitch, Minister to the United States for the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, tells of the gratitude and admiration of those peoples for the United States and for the President.

Senator Kenyon, Republican, said: "I hope the President will succeed in smashing not only the Italian but all secret treaties for all time to come. I also trust that when the Senate is called upon to consider the Peace Treaty, it will do so in open session and with the fullest and freest discussion, so that the public can know what is being said and done."

The statement of Senator Johnson, Progressive Republican, follows: "The President's decision, as I understand it, is that he, as the representative of America, will not recognize secret treaties by which territories and peoples were bartered away during the war. I am in hearty accord with this attitude. If the President stands firm, if he maintains what we assume to be his present attitude, and declines to carry into execution the secret bargain by which peoples were disposed of without their knowledge or consent, and without ours; if he refuses to compromise, the very humble support I can give him in this matter will be most cheerfully accorded."

"To my mind nothing more depressing or humiliating to us could occur than to transmute our much vaunted idealism into territorial acquisition and disposition in settling peoples secretly agreed upon during the war. It is my hope that he will persist in his refusal to recognize Japan's secret bargains or Italy's secret bargains."

Senator Borah, Republican, said: "It all reveals what it means for this country to enter into and to intermeddle in European affairs. We have been



Countries involved in Adriatic dispute

Map shows position of Fiume in relation to the Jugo-Slavs, Czechs, Slovaks, Rumania and Hungary, nations which, according to President Wilson's statement, the port should serve. Area in black is territory allotted to Italy in the Pact of London.



Victor E. Orlando

Premier of Italy, who, it is reported, will shortly return to Rome from Paris owing to President Wilson's statement regarding the Adriatic question

SOME FACTS ABOUT ITALY'S PREMIER

Victor Emmanuel Orlando is regarded as the strongest exponent of liberalism in Italy by many of his countrymen, said one of them. He is a man of the people and has arrived at his position of eminence through sheer force of character and ability. Whatever may happen through political change or circumstance, Mr. Orlando will remain a force in the public life of Italy, because he is fearless, and progressive and has the confidence of the people.

Leonardo Vettelli, who was a pupil of Professor Orlando in the University of Rome, and who has the enthusiasm and reverence of all who have stood in this relation to the Premier of Italy, has been in the United States on a mission from his government. "To understand Mr. Orlando you must know something of his life, the way in which he has come to the position he now occupies," Mr. Vettelli said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "He is a Sicilian by birth, and was born in 1860 when Garibaldi was entering Palermo, so they gave him the name of Victor Emmanuel. He was a good student, and, although of a peasant family, he acquired a fine education, making a specialty of Italian law, especially the Constitution of the state. He began to write on subjects connected with this department of the law when he was very young, and was soon regarded as one of the most interesting and most important writers on the subjects."

ALL BREWING TO CEASE ON MAY 1

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brewing of beer will stop next Thursday, May 1, under the Food Conservation Act of Nov. 21, 1918, it was said yesterday at the Internal Revenue Bureau. This prohibition will affect all beer, including that now being produced by many manufacturers containing 2 1/2 per cent alcohol, for which the internal revenue authorities have decided specifically whether this production violates existing laws and regulations.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner yesterday would not discuss the tangled status of beer production, and consequently the statement that production of all malt liquors would stop on May 1 was not regarded as final.

Persons planning to make liquor in their own homes after national prohibition becomes effective July 1 are to be warned by revenue authorities as to the penalties to which they will be subject. The internal revenue bureau has sent to revenue collectors and agents a summary of laws on the subject and penalties with a request that they be made known widely. The schedule of penalties for various violations is as follows:

For failure to register still, \$500 penalty, fine of between \$100 and \$1000, and imprisonment of between one month and two years; for making liquor in a community where it is prohibited by local or state laws, tax of \$1000; for violating war-time prohibition, \$1000 fine, or one year imprisonment, or both; for making a whiskey mash or a beer, fine of between \$500 and \$5000, and imprisonment of between six months and three years. Beer making comes within the same prohibitions.

"Mr. Orlando made a wonderful speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Dec. 22 of that year, 1918, calling upon his countrymen to 'resist, resist, resist!' The voice of the fallen and the weal of the living," he declared, "demanded it." There was only one way with honor and safety—to resist, resist, resist! Those words resounded throughout Italy and two months after the great defeat, the most critical moment of the war, Mr. Orlando had roused the people and prepared the way for future victory.

"He is a sympathetic man and his success has not dulled his generous impulses. He was at the front after the defeat of Caporetto, encouraging the soldiers. On one of his visits he saw a little boy of the invaded lands. He learned that the father and mother were gone, the child was alone. He was the child of peasants and the Premier, who himself was the son of a peasant, adopted the lad as his own son."

PRESS OF EUROPE ON FIUME AFFAIR

Strong Opinions for and Against Action Taken by President Wilson Expressed in the Leading Entente Newspapers

LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's newspapers regard President Wilson's declaration on the Italian situation for the most part as having created a most serious situation.

The Daily Graphic, while disclaiming any hostility to Italy, refers to her "obdurate attitude," and advocates the Croatian claims to Fiume. It heads its news columns with the words: "Italy jeopardizing peace."

The Daily Chronicle places over the news from the Peace Conference the head: "Wilson's Striking Appeal for Small Nations." Without opposing President Wilson, it calls his action a "strong step and a momentous innovation."

"Mr. Wilson's appeal from the diplomatic table to the general public may at first sight commend itself as consonant with democratic statesmanship," the editorial reads.

"The result in making an exception in Italy's case to past secrecy is to create a danger for the whole League of Nations," which, the newspaper adds, may, if the Italians withdraw, "find its existence virtually terminated before it is begun."

The Daily News, under the heading "The Breaking Point," calls attention to the "grave crisis."

A Supreme Struggle

A conviction that President Wilson would never have taken such a step except as a last resource after the failure of all private negotiations is voiced by The Daily Express. "It would be idle to speculate on what will follow," the newspaper says. "The two antagonistic principles which have been more or less in veiled conflict throughout the deliberations of the conference are now met in a death grapple. One or the other must yield and the defeat of either will in all probability be final. If Mr. Wilson's principles prevail, all claims such as those Italy is now advancing must be abandoned permanently. If, on the other hand, Mr. Orlando's claims are recognized, then there is an end to the principle of self-determination everywhere."

The Express declares the situation is very serious, but maintains that in questions which threaten the conference with disaster, "the press and public have no power to give any sort of judgment." It urges the British to unitedly support Mr. Lloyd George as the Nation's representative.

Warning to Italy

The Manchester Guardian says: "The great deliverance of the American President has a supreme importance, an importance going far beyond the particular matter in controversy. Let there be no mistake as to its significance. What the President says he means. These are not merely words, they are an act."

The paper analyzes the Italian position in a sympathetic vein, saying that it can perfectly understand the Italian feeling in a matter where historic tradition played so important a part, but it warns Italy against pressing historic claims too hard.

"After all," it concludes, "the support of America for a world peace is worth a good deal more than the security which any particular state could hope to derive from adding a strip to its own frontier."

The Liverpool Post, which fully indorses President Wilson's statement, thinks that his appeal was made "with the full consent of Mr. Lloyd George," and adds: "For no less than America, England lies under moral obligation to square every decision she takes in remapping the world with the axioms of peace in the Fourteen Points."

President's Statement Indorsed

The Westminster Gazette indorses the statement of President Wilson, noting that Italy in her claims went beyond the Treaty of London in claiming Fiume, as well as the Trentino and other territory assigned her by the London Pact.

"We are obliged to point out," says the newspaper, "that, in this very treaty, Fiume was assigned to the Croats. If, then, the appeal is to the treaty, we are as much bound not to give Fiume to Italy as we are bound to give her the other territories."

"If the Italians claim Fiume under the principle of self-determination," adds the paper, "that principle also applies to the Slav regions which were assigned to Italy under the treaty."

French Press Comment

Gravity of Situation Recognized by Leading Papers of Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Commenting on the gravity of the crisis which has risen in the Peace Conference, the Figaro says:

"Its evident object is to transfer to the market place negotiations and discussions much better carried on in calm and privacy. What was only a difference might thus be transformed into a quarrel."

Mr. St. Brice, in the Journal, says the incident was the result of the manifold mistakes made by all parties. The Italians, he declares, committed a gross blunder in publishing their claims in advance, thus eliminating all possibility of maneuvering.

"It was a bad start which weighed heavily on the negotiations from the first," he continues, "and the discussions only accentuated the points of difference. The compromise plan left by President Wilson, when he withdrew from the Council of Four on April 21, might have had some chance of success if it had been put forth by an in-

dependent arbitrator, but France and England could not very well indorse a proposal at variance with the Treaty of London."

Rupture Unexpected

Mr. St. Brice declares that a rupture was so far from the intention of the Italians yesterday that in the morning Salvatore Barzilai called upon Mr. Clemenceau in behalf of the Italian delegation and submitting a fresh proposal for a compromise by which Italy would take the city of Fiume and the Jugo-Slavs the suburb of Susak, across the River Recina. Italy further agreed to renounce her claim to the Dalmatian coast, getting the islands only, and receiving from the League of Nations a mandate to administer the cities of Zara and Sebenico. The horizon was clearing, the writer declares, when President Wilson's statement came like a bombshell.

In the Echo de Paris "Pertinax" launches a vigorous diatribe against President Wilson.

"We have already sacrificed too much to the Wilsonian doctrine, solemnly condemned by the American voters last November," he says. "The international émeute we have accepted for the Sarre marks an act of weakness which will cost our country dear. Are we going still farther today in our enthusiasm for the new order? Are we going to tear up all existing treaties? Is nothing to remain of our alliance?"

Appeal to Public Opinion

The Ouvre says: "We do not disguise the fact that in such a moment we heard with genuine emotion the voice of President Wilson rise above the mutterings of these international confabulations. President Wilson, tired of the confidential wire-pulling of secret diplomacy, has finally rent the veil and appealed to public opinion."

The Gaulois says it is convinced that Mr. Clemenceau's skill will evolve the formula for a compromise before the departure of Mr. Orlando.

Italian Press Comment

Newspapers of Rome Indorse Attitude of Italian Delegates

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The newspapers of Rome declare, for the most part, that the Italian program as set forth by its delegation at Paris represented the minimum demands compatible with the dignity and safety of Italy.

The Italian press, as a whole, considers that the withdrawal of the Italian delegation from the Peace Conference is inevitable if Italy's aspirations are not recognized.

The Idea Nazionale and other newspapers point out the similarity of Italy's situation in Paris to that of Japan, which, they say, also may be obliged to leave the conference if her claims are rejected.

Gabriele D'Annunzio, the author, has sent a message to Fiume, reading: "He who is ready to convert a war cry into action needs to fear nothing. I promise you victory. I will be amongst you in the supreme moment. Watch and be silent."

United States Views

Newspaper Comment on the Controversy Over Fiume

Appended are editorial opinions from United States journals on the stand taken by President Wilson in opposition to Italy's claims for possession of Fiume:

New York World

President Wilson's decision in regard to Fiume will go far toward reestablishing public confidence in the in-

tegrity of the Peace Conference. What the effect may be in Italy we do not pretend to know, but certain it is that recognition of Italy's claims to Fiume would have laid the foundations of another war.

Italy already has Trieste. To have given Fiume to the Italians would have been to grant them the only remaining port on the Adriatic which is the terminus of a standard-gauge railroad. This would mean, as the President points out, that the Bohemians, the Hungarians, the Rumanians, and the states of the new Jugo-Slav group would be cut off from access to the sea. Their commerce could exist only by favor of the Italians.

As for Italy's claims to Fiume, they were improvised after the war was won. Even the dubious Treaty of London did not recognize them and although the Italian Government insists that the population of the City of Fiume is more than half Italian, the suburbs are not Italian, the hinterland is not Italian and the commerce that finds its outlet in Fiume is not Italian.

Threats that the Italian Government will make a separate peace with Germany need not be taken seriously.

Boston Evening Record

The case of Italy, now at a crisis before the Peace Conference, closely concerns Americans. It is not forgotten that Italy, at the Plave, drove back the enemy with such effectiveness as materially to contribute toward our common victory. There are many who regard that battle as the war's turning point.

Italy helped to save civilization in this war. Italy remains an essential factor in the preservation of civilization. Yet Italy now faces the danger of disorganization and distress; and for what? For the sake of new ambitions fanned in the breasts of a people who very lately were the active enemies of Italy, and who fought side by side with those armies against which American wealth and American manhood fought.

We wish well for Jugo Slavia. But it is a very new nation, untried, uncertain in its allegiances, and unsafe in its origins and its composition. We do not regard it as wise statesmanship, or as human justice, to sacrifice Italy, that Jugo Slavia, an experiment, may be given a golden spoon. Keep Italy strong! The safety of democracy depends upon doing so.

New York Times

Orlando and Sonnino appear to be carrying out a political rather than a diplomatic policy. They say the Italian people are "seething" with excitement over the fear that they may lose Fiume. If public opinion in Italy has been raised to that high temperature, the fuel has been supplied chiefly by Sonnino. Fiume was omitted from the secret treaty of 1915. Its inclusion in the present Italian demand looks rather like a political move to give the people something interesting to think about, possibly to divert their attention from contentious matters which might have brought about the overthrow of the Ministry. But having raised the Italian people to this pitch of excitement about the demand made for Fiume, Orlando and Sonnino find themselves really in danger of being made its victims unless they can carry their point at the conference.

They have not carried their point, they have not won Fiume, and it will be very difficult for them to get it. President Wilson's plain statement presents the controlling principles of right and justice that the Conference must apply and abide by unless it would throw consistency to the winds. It is evident that he has the support of Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

L'ARTE ITALIANA
IRREDENTA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is, perhaps, no country where scholars are more numerous than in Italy. History there has been for many long centuries so prodigiously active and alive, that there is, so to speak, no town, however small, which does not possess its traditions, its well-ordered records, and its old library, in which the treasures are catalogued in the most approved style.

In each of these towns are to be met several scholars, either professors, doctors, or lawyers, who have made a special study of the past of their little city, of the former glorious or diminutive republic it constituted in the Middle Ages or during the Renaissance. Not only do they know the works of art which decorate their churches or their public buildings, but they know also that one patrician family possesses such a picture by an illustrious or unknown master, that another owns a sculpture, or a rare book. Also in Italy the Fine Art Department is better organized than elsewhere, and libraries and archives are worthy of it, so that all information on artistic questions is concentrated and is available to all.

It is, therefore, easy to understand why all Italians are so well acquainted with their past and the inestimable riches it has bequeathed to them. The stranger who pays a hasty visit to Italy cannot form an idea of this prodigious work, yet today all those scholars and historians are rewarded. Seizures of the Austrians

In the invaded provinces, the Austrians, according to their old custom, seized all the objects of art and sovereignty of the past they could carry away. They either took them officially, under the pretext of putting them out of harm's way, or they proceeded to seize the Italian art treasures in a private manner, if it may be so expressed, for even an Austrian "cultured" gentleman resists with difficulty the temptation of carrying away some fine object which will greatly embellish his home.

However, Austria has been vanquished, and Italy immediately protected against the unsolicited protection imposed upon her. A commission has recently been appointed to bring back to Italy all that was taken away from it at the beginning of the war; and this explains how the Italian scholars have been rewarded for the work they accomplished in time of peace. Thanks to them, the commission was immediately informed of what each town, each village possessed before the war. And armed with this precious information, the commission followed General Segre into Austria!

The recovery of these works of art is comparatively simple. The Austrian government tried to prevaricate and to adopt the most dilatory methods possible. However, this was useless where the Italians were concerned.

As for the seizure of private collections, the commission proceeded to make inquiries into the matter, and denounced to the government of the former Dual Monarchy all the unlawful possessors of objects belonging to the invaded provinces of Italy.

Total Recovery Impossible

Alas! It will be impossible to recover all that has been taken from Italy. The old church bells, which usually possessed a real artistic value, have all been melted down. Many public or private libraries have been destroyed or dispersed. Nevertheless 512 cases containing recovered works of art—pictures, sculptures, old books and rare manuscripts—had already reached Padua at the end of February. Thirteen of these cases contain pictures which belonged to Belluno. Happily almost all the works of art which had been seized at Udine have been recovered, and these included a Tiepolo, a Pordenone, several wooden statues of the sixteenth century, some reliquaries, historical manuscripts, chalices, church vestments—all the art treasures accumulated during centuries.

Yet not content with these first successes, the Italian commission has still further distinguished itself.

During the last three centuries Austria has often invaded Italy, her armies scouring it in all directions. And each time Austria found no better method for preserving the relics of the past from the dangers of war than by taking them across her own frontiers! Only, as she had always been victorious up to the present war, she had regularly neglected to go through the formality of restoring the above-mentioned objects to Italy when peace was signed.

Former Accounts

Italy therefore deemed that the moment was particularly propitious, not only to settle the accounts of the last war, but also all the former accounts which can be retraced as far back as the reign of the Emperor Charles.

The Italians knew every object they had been despoiled of for centuries up to 1866, when Austrian culture for the last time afforded its undesired protection to Italian civilization. This explains how it is that the Library of St. Mark at Venice has recovered its precious incunabula, with its ex-libris, as well as autographs, ancient musical scores, the *Chronicles of Marin Sanudo*, in 53 volumes, with the additions and notes made by Francesco Doria!

Naples has welcomed the return of the *MS. of Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"*, the *Discordance* of the sixteenth century, as well as several palimpsests. The Italians have also recovered the inestimable rich records of the Bishopric of Trent, which had been transported to Innsbruck. Some 60 pictures, which had emigrated from Italy to the Imperial Gallery of Vienna, are on their homeward way, and all the documents in the Austrian archives concerning the struggle for Italian independence waged from 1848 to 1866 in Lombardy and in Venetia have also been taken by the Italians, as well as the famous records of the trials of the Italian martyrs of the Risorgimento.

The nine tapestries of the sixteenth

Century, executed after drawings by Raphael, which had been transported from the palace of Mantua to Schönbrunn, in order to be "temporarily protected" from possible danger in 1866, have been restored to their original destination.

France has also sent to Germany a commission which is searching for the art treasures belonging to its devastated regions. Unfortunately the result of its work has not evoked in France the same explosion of enthusiasm which was manifested in Italy. For it must be remembered that all Italy—its scholars and its ignoramus—adores its art, its history, and all the relics of its past. The Italian papers extol the work accomplished by the commission, giving an abundance of details which delight their readers, completing the joy of victory in the sense that the country's old account with its former oppressor is definitely settled.

With this joy are mingled certain feelings which are peculiarly Italian—the satisfaction of having fully accomplished a well-conducted stroke of business! The Italians do not congratulate themselves so much on their force as on their ability!

MR. PICKWICK IS
MR. PICKWICK

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. E. R. Thompson's contention set forth in the March issue of the *Nineteenth Century* that Charles Dickens consciously or unconsciously modeled the character of Samuel Pickwick upon Dr. Samuel Johnson is to carry the modern academic fad of discovering "literary sources" to the most logical of all absurd conclusions. In the introduction to the "Jubilee Edition" of "The Pickwick Papers," published by the Macmillan Company in 1886, Charles Dickens, the younger, gives an account of the genesis of Pickwick which appears conclusive. Many of the facts in this article are summarized from that edition.

Early in 1836 Messrs. Chapman & Hall applied to the author of "Sketches by Boz" to write for them a monthly serial to be illustrated by Seymour. Mr. Seymour was noted as an amusing portraitist of the antics of cockney sportsmen, and the publishers were more concerned with securing material for Seymour's sketches than they were with the literary quality of the reading matter asked for. A "Nimrod Club" was suggested, the misadventures of whose members in various forms of sport would give Seymour his opportunity. Dickens objected to this proposal on the ground that he was "no great sportsman," a statement he was later to prove true by the preposterous account which he wrote of the cricket match at Dingley Dell. He made the counter proposal that he be allowed freedom in depicting characters and scenes and wisely added that it would be better for the plates to arise naturally from the text. The publishers agreed and Dickens set to work.

Mr. Pickwick's Genesis

Mr. Pickwick became the central figure of the plan. In a letter to the *Athenaeum* dated March 23, 1866, Dickens gives the origin of Pickwick's personal appearance. Seymour's original sketch, made from the proof of the first chapter, was of a long thin man. The present immortal one he made from Mr. Chapman's description of a friend of his at Richmond who wore, in spite of the ladies' protests, drab tights and black gaiters. This is confirmed by Mr. Chapman's account in the preface to the first edition, and by Forster in his life of Dickens. In physical appearance, therefore, Pickwick was suggested by the description of Mr. Chapman's friend. Of Seymour's accepted sketch Dickens said: "That happy portrait . . . which may be said to have made him a reality" (Preface). But the essence of Mr. Thompson's argument is for a mental similarity between Pickwick and Johnson, or rather that Pickwick is an amiable satire on the Boswellian hero.

Mr. Pickwick begins by being a satire on sham empiricists, witness his "Speculations on the Sources of the Hempstead Ponds, with some Observations on the Theory of Tittletubs" and the subsequent discovery of the stone at Abham. One of the juvenile productions of Dickens was the "Mudfog Association Papers," which was probably suggested by the early proceedings of the British Association (founded in 1831). This carries his attitude toward "natural philosophers" some distance back of the conception of Pickwick, and leaves little possibility of any connection between Johnson, the lexicographer and literary dictator, and Pickwick, the traveler in quest of natural phenomena.

Mr. Pickwick's Metamorphosis

It was not long, however, before the original conception of Pickwick underwent a profound modification. Satire was merged into genial humor and the founder of that immortal club became the lovable character we now know him to be. Dickens quasi humorously admits the sea-change in his main character, and explains it in the preface to the first cheap edition by saying that in real life we are likely to be impressed first by a man's peculiarities and oddities, and that it is only when we come to know him well that we begin to know the better part of him. In other words, Pickwick, the sham natural philosopher, vanished when he grew into a reality in Dickens' imagination. To the unbiased observer, the original conception, and still less its later modification, does not suggest Dr. Samuel Johnson at any single point. Furthermore, none of the Dickens friends have ever suggested such a resemblance.

One of Mr. Thompson's points of similarity he finds in the frascade temper common to both Pickwick and Johnson. If Mr. Thompson really believes the wrath of Mr. Pickwick bears any resemblance to the Olympian thunderbolts of Dr. Johnson, or could by any chance be conceived as a burlesque

upon the latter's rumblings, he is beyond the reach of argument. Such a parallel is almost as far-fetched as to liken Pickwick's wrath to that of Diomed. Mr. Pickwick's anger is of a well-known literary kind, serving as foil to the goodness of heart underneath. It is not the anger of a dictator asserting his position by violence when argument will not serve his purpose.

Things Proven and Unproven

Mr. Thompson does succeed in proving that Dickens has read Boswell by citing Sam Weller's story of the man

ings gave you the impression of doll houses in well-marked-out little gardens.

As we rose higher, smaller objects disappeared from vision. At 5000 feet, objects like street cars and trees could not be discerned. They simply faded out of existence. Yet the houses could still be seen smaller. It is true, but still sharply defined. All the divisions of lots and tracts of land stood out like the squares on a check-board or mosaic upon a floor. Plowed fields were brown, pastures green, and forests gray. Villages for



Kirby in the New York World

"Don't do that! George Washington used a candle"

who "ate crumpets on principle." He could also have proved, if he wished, that Dickens had read Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," for Sam Weller in Chapter I refers to "the gen'tl'm'n in the black silk smalls," a truly astounding literary allusion for Sam to make, as a writer in *The Quarterly Review* for 1837 has already pointed out. But no one, even in the face of this, has suggested that Mr. Pickwick's travels have anything in common with that other "Sentimental Journey."

Odd Phases of Speed

Baltimore was the first city over which we passed. It could be easily recognized. We looked down upon the great steel plant at Sparrows Point, and we watched the toy boats upon the bay as they seemed to strive so valiantly in their little way to overcome what appeared to be a snail's pace.

FLYING TO NEW YORK FROM WASHINGTON

Senator Key Pittman in Reno (Nevada) Gazette.

I have been asked to describe our trip by aeroplane from Washington to New York, and to discover, if possible, the unique sensations that attend one's nerves and mind in flying rapidly at 5000 feet above the earth. I find myself lost for definitions. There are no experiences which are comparable.

At noon, on the 6th of March, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell, Major Connelley, and Capt. Roy Francis and I met at Bowling Field, near Washington. We donned our ordinary clothes, the regular flying uniform. At one o'clock a step-ladder was placed alongside of the machine, and we took our places. Mr. Crowell and I were beside each other in the narrow nose of the boatlike body. Back of us sat Capt. Roy Francis at the wheel, with Major Connelley beside him as observer. All of us were in front of the wings and the propellers. To the rear of the wings in the narrow nose of the boatlike ship sat the mechanic.

Capitol Like a Cameo

Then all sensation of altitude disappeared as if by magic. I was amazed to realize that I looked over the side directly down upon the streets and buildings with the same unconcern but curious interest that I viewed from a moving balcony the heroic panorama of the Panama Canal. I lost sense of height. There was no perspective. The streets of the city were as clear and clean-cut as straight chalk marks upon a gray road. The buildings looked small, but not indistinct. Each minute detail was as visible as the whole. The Capitol looked like a beautiful cameo, while the other smaller build-

10 miles around, and silvery rivers for miles of their length, lay like a map before us. Every curve, indentation, and inlet of the bays, could be seen with vivid distinctness.

We were making great speed, but it could not be realized by looking straight down, because the angle of movement was too small, but by looking way ahead we could observe the rapid advance. We would locate a village five miles ahead—in two minutes it would be under us. Villages and towns passed like street corners. Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia came and went as if in a dream. At New York Harbor it was beautiful. We looked down and saw its rock piers extending down to the bottom of the bay. It strikes you strangely to see these yellow-looking rocks sloping off to what you know is the base of the pier way under the surface of the water. The water is hardly visible. Its reflection is not seen, but the rocks are visible. Yes, the muddy bottoms could be distinguished from those which were sandy, or shelly or rocky. You could then understand how the submarine under the water is visible from the aeroplane. A troopship was coming in with some of our heroic soldiers. We did not know it then, but we could see great activity in the fleet in the harbor, and we could see steam shooting up from the whistles which we could not hear.

The Swift Descent

A mist hung over New York. Suddenly, out of this cloud, burst the tops of the great group of skyscrapers. Their bases were not visible, and they appeared like one tremendous turreted castle in the clouds. Over the city we swept, out to Mineola Field on Long Island. When we got directly above, Major Connelley touched me and pointed downward. There was only a little wee bit of an open space and a row of little toy houses on one side—nothing else—no trees, no flying machines, no automobiles, no animals, no men. Captain Francis banked the plane until it almost stood upon its side, then he dived for the earth in a great swooping spiral. We did not seem to be going down, the earth seemed to be flying up. In each circuit we would drop several hundred feet, and everything would grow larger. It was confusing to see things spring up and grow where there was nothing before. A bush appeared, and it grew into a tree. Little moving mice came into sight, and they grew into automobiles and flying machines, ants moved on the ground, and with a circuit or two of the downward spiral they developed into men. Almost nose on—and that is where Crowell and I were sitting—the machine dived until just above the ground at one end of the field. As we involuntarily braced for the shock, Captain Francis brought the great machine level, cut down his engine and glided across the field a few feet off the ground. He approached the ground so slowly that when the wheels touched, the impact could hardly be felt.

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ROUND THE ROUND
TABLE

Qui de contemptenda gloria libros scribit, nomen suum inscribit. (Those who write books "On the duty of despising glory" allow their names to appear on the title page.)

The northeast wind companioned by dripping eaves causes the Round Table quickly to assemble upon the hour of five. You must hurry, stranger, on such a day if you are to find a vacant place whence to listen to the discourse there. A philosopher could perchance find an interesting moral in this, writing you pages of learned disquisitions concerning the influence of the east wind upon mankind's political opinions. However this may be, the unfriendly blast that makes gloomy the minds of men is withal a powerful stimulator of their talk. On no other occasion may you hear such projects elucidated or prophecies uttered; such condemnations of the chieftains of the Greeks, such regrets that the Fates had not granted to bend the bow of Ulysses to now one, now the other of this assembly. The long bow is, forsooth, but a poor substitute for a man whose ambitions Fortune has chosen to circumscribe within an armchair. Nevertheless, sit you down, stranger, and nibble your portion of cinnamon toast. Your ears will later thank you.

Yesterday there returned a much-bruited ship which had successfully braved Poseidon's anger, and it brought to the Round Table two faces long absent. The first of these was a quiet fellow with two silver bars of red and green ribbon across his breast. He shook our hands heartily enough, but sat in silence, albeit politely answering "yes" or "no" to a myriad of questions. Belike, O stranger, he counted that bit of red and green ribbon sufficient eloquence, as indeed it was.

Of Divers Tales

The other had been sent on a "mission" that he might report on the cause of the Greeks' plight. Nevertheless, this fact had made him voluble and omnium, quae dixerat, feceratque, arte quadam ostentator—he had an art of displaying to advantage all that he said and did. It was known that already a book was issuing from his easy-flowing stylus. He could tell you a tale of the whole siege or of any part thereof; of how the great engines of war were built and used, or why this happened and that did not. Such infallibility is rarely granted to the earthborn, and the Round Table marvels greatly to hear him. Not a plan or an attack in all the Trojan war had been carried out without calling him into a chieftain's tent that it should first be explained to him. You would gather that the duces belli hesitated to perform anything he might not understand. Possibly it was the east wind that produced this flux of words. Whatever the cause, his story lacked nothing in detail, and we were gratified to learn that invariably all had gone well, except on one or two trifling occasions when his advice had been rejected.

The stay-at-homes who, while performing their allotted tasks as well as they knew, had yet many times, with the aid of colored pins and maps, amended the leaders' strategy, were all but silenced by such omniscience. Nevertheless, our chief strategist, an elderly legal adviser, who had himself endured the hardships of war—for on Aug. 5, 1914, while journeying from Mount Ida to the sea to hail a homeward-bound vessel, he had been unable for eight hours to procure food, except a handful of sandwiches—our chief strategist, I repeat, was not lightly to be thrust aside. He inquired gravely why the Greek army had approached from such a direction, when a glance at the map clearly indicated the opposite as a more favorable avenue of advance. It seemed that our new-comer had raised this very point when he had chanced to be present at the council of the general staff on the eve in question. He could only say that the reasons were weighty which urged against it; as peace had not yet been

signed, there were some matters which even he durst not reveal. We must allow, he said, that Achilles had proved that he knew his business. Events had followed the very course predicted.

A Fruitful Suggestion

Our friend went on to hint that while it would ill become him to boast, he had let fall a suggestion as long ago as March which had borne good fruit. It was an obvious suggestion; another might have made it as well as he. But the point remained that it was he, and no other, who had counseled Ulysses to ask that the supreme command be given to Achilles. It was one of those happy thoughts that might occur to anyone, only he chanced to be on the ground, in close touch as it were, and hence he was able to send a cipher message which Ulysses had honored by heeding. There was a moment's silence after this. Even our chief pin-prick strategist was awed. Unabashed, our friend ate toast largely.

Then one of the most kindly of our Round Table, our instructor of young men in the priesthood, turned to the other who wore the little red and green ribbon. "May I venture to urge you, captain, to tell us your story of the red and green ribbon?" You pardon me if I am over presumptuous. The captain appeared to find his chair less comfortable than it had been. He twisted about once or twice, as we all waited expectant. And this, O stranger, is what he finally brought himself to say, while his cheeks flamed scarlet. "There's not much to tell you," he laughed, uneasily. "I was with the Yankee division in the Argonne." There he paused, as if he had come to the end of his tale. "Yes, go on," mildly urged the professor of divinity. "It isn't much," the captain continued, fighting his way most lamely through his inarticulate-ness. "We were held up by a Boche machine-gun nest. I took a couple of good chaps and cleaned it out. That's about all. While we were at the job I was hit, but I managed to see it through until the line was able to go forward. Some one sent in a report and they gave me this," and he fumbled at the little red and green ribbon apologetically. "It was all a piece of luck. Anyone might have done it, only I happened to be there." He went on, unconsciously choosing the words of his voluble companion. "It had to be done, you see, because the line couldn't advance," he added, by way of final apology. And not another word, had you stayed until midnight, stranger, would you have been able to get out of him. Outside the east wind was howling and the water was dripping from the eaves.

THE TEA SHIPS

Thomas J. Murray in The Nation

Their canvas flared across the China Sea. Back in the misty forties ere the steam And plate steel from the Tyne swept every lea. Crowding the sail to yards where they might dream Of vanished greatness when the seas would cream Across their surging prow on washing lanes; And o'er the waste to catch Nan-tucket's gleam— Canton to Boston with their golden gains.

Days were remembered when their canvas snowed

The tossing stretches on their westward drive;

No thoughts of coming years that would corrode

Sailor and timber, when the will to strive

Sinks with the passing days and on some beach

Both watch the thrilling years sweep from their reach.

Fit Comfort Service

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All the advantages you've sought for in Union Suits are found in the "Peerless" in all fabrics and weights. Tall or short, stout or slim you'll find a fit in the "Peerless."

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FOREIGN TRADE AND THE UNITED STATES

Sixth National Convention Opens First Session in Chicago for the Purpose of Assisting in the Development of Sound Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the object, as announced by its chairman, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation and chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, of promoting foreign trade and assisting in the development of a sound national foreign trade policy, the sixth National Foreign Trade Convention opened its first session here yesterday morning with an attendance of 2000 or more delegates from all points of the United States.

At the first general session of the convention yesterday morning a committee of 50 was appointed to make a report on the policy and program of the National Foreign Trade Council, in bringing the convention to order.

Mr. Farrell declared that the meeting was called at a time and under conditions due for thoughtful and unprejudiced deliberation.

One of the most important subjects to the country at the present time from the foreign trade standpoint, said Mr. Farrell, is the question of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia and president of the convention, is the commercial marine. This country now has the largest ship-building facilities in the world and it remains, he said, to see if these facilities, which the war created, can be turned to the peaceful development of our commerce. He declared himself against the ownership of the merchant marine by the government.

Outlining the world foreign trade outlook from the financial standpoint, Fred L. Kent, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City, declared that the price of cotton will of necessity have a great influence on the speed of reconstruction of foreign trade of the world, and will affect the prosperity of the United States along with other nations.

Great Britain, the speaker stated, in order to reestablish and maintain her export trade in cotton goods with India, China and other countries must import from the United States raw cotton valued at large figures.

"If she cannot obtain this cotton at normal prices," he continued, "her ability to import other commodities from the United States will be lessened."

"There seems good reason to believe, therefore, that if Great Britain can obtain large quantities of cotton from the United States at fair prices, her trade with the world will pick up rapidly, thus increasing her ability to buy from the United States and to meet her obligations to the United States."

"France," Mr. Kent continued, "under normal conditions, is another large customer of the United States." Regarding the Russian situation the speaker said: "No financial equipment for trade or any other purpose can be successful unless based upon integrity. Such integrity can only be maintained while the mass of the people is honest at heart or is controlled by those who are themselves honest."

LENINE'S ATTEMPT TO START SWISS REVOLT

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday).—(Associated Press).—The Lausanne Gazette this morning publishes documents from Nikolai Lenine, Bolshevik Premier of Russia, marked "very confidential" and entitled "General instructions for a revolution in Switzerland."

The instructions, which consist of 12 articles, were communicated to the Swiss Extreme Socialist and Bolshevik leaders by Adolf Joffe, Russian Soviet Ambassador to Germany, and Karl Radek, prominent as a Bolshevik agitator in Germany, from Berlin 15 days before the general strike was declared in Switzerland in September last, the Gazette says.

"Lenine succeeded in introducing bolshevism into Hungary, but failed in Switzerland owing to the prompt and energetic measures of the federal authorities, who immediately mobilized the army and expelled foreign Bolshevik agitators, including two Germans, Rosenberg and Sarovitch, who had been sent specially from Berlin with false passports," the newspaper declares.

"All the federal authorities and also the military staff must be captured and held as hostages," Lenine's instructions ordered. "The banks, railways, factories and newspapers must be seized and placed under the control of Comrade Radek."

BOSTON & MAINE ASKS TIME EXTENSION

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad spoke yesterday before the state legislative committee on railroads for the petition of Woodward Hudson, president of the road, asking for an extension of two years for the operation of the law providing for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine and its seven directly leased lines. The extension has already been granted by the legislatures of Maine and New Hampshire.

Allan G. Buttrick, for the road, explained that an extension of time would have been unnecessary had the last Congress appropriated money for the railroad administration. Under the agreement entered into the federal government will loan the company

\$19,600,000 to meet outstanding obligations. The Railroad Administration cannot make good its agreement until Congress gives it an appropriation. There was no opposition to the bill and the hearing was closed. If opposition develops the committee will reopen the hearing in order to give it an opportunity to be heard.

SOVIET MINISTRY IS LOSING POWER

Hungarian Government Not Expected to Endure Beyond the Beginning of May

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Hungarian Soviet Government is not expected, according to a high authority in London, to endure longer than the beginning of May. Internal factors have for some time indicated the early destruction of Bela Kun's Government, and recent military events are considered to have practically administered the coup de grace. Authorities here express satisfaction that allied intervention appears unnecessary.

According to information from Vienna, the Hungarian Soviet has declared war on Rumania, Serbia and Czechoslovakia, and planned a twofold offensive northward and southward. Waitzen is the headquarters of the army operating against the Czechoslovaks, while during the last fortnight, troops have been massed south-east of Budapest along the Arad railway, threatening Rumania.

Both forces are now following up the Red forces and advancing on Budapest. They are 30 miles from the starting point. The Red troops are of poor quality, and peasants are rising against the soviets in all directions.

A counter revolution against Bela Kun in the capital is hourly expected.

JAPANESE DENY KOREAN REPORTS

Embassy Issues Official Statement Regarding Measures Said to Have Been Employed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An official statement has been issued by the Japanese Embassy here regarding reports of measures said to have been employed by the Japanese authorities in suppressing Korean disturbances. It reads as follows:

"The exaggerated character of the current reports about the cruelty of measures employed by the Japanese authorities in suppressing the Korean disturbances is more than borne out by an official dispatch reaching the Japanese Embassy today.

"Only one person was killed and six wounded in Seoul from the start of the disturbance until very recently. The number of casualties in the provinces is, all told, 351 killed and 735 wounded. This is on account of the fact that the riots in the provinces were more truculent and extravagant than those in the capital. In many instances the police and gendarmes were forced to resort to arms to prevent the destruction of offices and residences of provincial officials, schools, postoffices and means of communication, as well as in self-defense where the mobs were strong enough to attack them."

"Up to date there have been 4 killed and 76 wounded among the government forces, and 1 killed and 24 wounded among the Japanese and Korean officials. Perfect care is being taken by the authorities, aided by the Red Cross, of all the wounded, who have been taken to charity and official hospitals in the provinces. The charge that the churches, schools and houses of riotous meetings were destroyed by the authorities is entirely unfounded, and in no case have the leaders of the disturbance been put to torture."

"All is reported to have been quiet for the past few days."

MEMORIAL FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Committee of Military Affairs of the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday reported a bill for the appointment of a soldiers' memorial commission and for selection of a site and collection of funds for a building in memory of Massachusetts men who have served in the army or navy of the United States during war times. The site of the building must be in Boston, and the plans subject to the approval of the Governor and his council, according to the terms of the bill.

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LOAN TOTAL NOW NEARLY \$400,000,000

Official Reports Come From All Reserve Districts—Iowa and Michigan Reported to Have Completed Their Quotas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For the first time since the beginning of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign, all 12 federal reserve districts have made official reports on sales. These totaled approximately \$400,000,000 yesterday. Two states, Michigan and Iowa, were officially reported to have sold their quotas. In each state subscriptions will be taken until the end of the campaign. A decision has not been made as to which state was first at the goal. Subscriptions reported yesterday by districts follow: Boston \$61,047,550, New York \$124,000,000, Philadelphia \$26,422,100, Cleveland \$27,835,200, Richmond \$18,959,000, Atlanta \$1,601,700, Chicago \$64,628,950, St. Louis \$40,918,100, Minneapolis \$13,138,100, Kansas City \$9,027,450, Dallas \$1,757,650, San Francisco \$7,151,150. Total \$296,496,450.

The Cleveland district leads all others in the number of communities reaching their quotas, having 115. Lansing, Michigan, reported it had obtained its quota by Thursday solely by the volunteer subscription plan. A letter from Lynn, Massachusetts, to the Victory Liberty Loan Committee, said Michael Doyle is walking to the national capital with a list of names of the first 100 subscribers to the loan in Lynn. He expects to reach Washington by May 1.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, is gratified by a report from Lynchburg, Virginia, his home town, that it had oversubscribed its allotment on the first day of the campaign. The country having officially subscribed nearly \$400,000,000, the Victory ship, which is making the trip from San Francisco to New York City, was able to leave San Diego, California, yesterday for the Panama Canal. Radio messages will inform the ship of the daily subscriptions, which will regulate the ship's speed. The United States Ship Crane is now the Victory ship.

Reports from stations and ships all over the world to Rear Admiral Cowie, made the United States Navy's subscriptions almost \$5,500,000.

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NEW ENGLAND LAGGING

Secretary of Treasury to Speak at Loan Rally on May 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—New England was behind schedule at the close of the third day of the Victory Liberty Loan campaign. The total at that time was \$61,075,000, or a little more than \$20,000,000 a day. The total for the day was \$15,658,000, with 165 banks out of 854 missing. Boston's contribution for the day was \$4,472,000. The total number of individual subscribers up to yesterday in New England was 23,879, barely a third of that reported on the third day of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and Rear Admiral W. S. Sims will speak at the Victory Loan rally in Symphony Hall on May 6.

The U. S. battleship Kentucky, touring the New England coast in the interest of the loan, will lie at Pier 6 at the Boston Navy Yard from April 25 to 29. Her officers and crew will take part in loan rallies during their stay.

Holiday in Georgia

People Called on by Governor to Devote Day to Filling Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, yesterday issued a proclamation designating tomorrow as a day in which all the people in Georgia are invited to drop business and devote their attention to raising the State's quota to the Victory Liberty Loan. It will be a dual celebration, as April 26 is also Confederate Memorial Day.

Reports to headquarters of the Sixth Federal Reserve District indicate that the attractiveness of the loan is making it easy to float in the south, and 15 counties have now completed their full quota. One Alabama county went over the top in just one minute. The counties of Georgia, it is announced, will compete for a prize offered by Governor Dorsey. The county securing the largest percentage of its taxpayers as loan subscribers will be given possession of the Boat ornament removed from the United States battleship Georgia.

FREEDOM FOR LITHUANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A resolution has been introduced in the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the appointment of a soldiers' memorial commission and for selection of a site and collection of funds for a building in memory of Massachusetts men who have served in the army or navy of the United States during war times. The site of the building must be in Boston, and the plans subject to the approval of the Governor and his council, according to the terms of the bill.

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tion has been introduced in the House of Representatives declaring it to be "the opinion of the General Court of Massachusetts that the ancient people of Lithuania ought to be free and independent, and that, as a matter of elementary justice, express provision should be made at the Peace Conference for the purpose of granting and guaranteeing the complete independence of the Lithuanian people." The "General Court" is the legal name of the State Legislature.

VICEROY REPORTS QUIET IN BOMBAY

Mr. Gandhi Advises Suspension of Policy Involving Civil Disobedience to Law

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A further telegram regarding the situation in India received from the Viceroy has been issued. Regarding the Punjab, it states that the Seditious Meetings Act has been extended to the Lyallpur district owing to the unrest spreading there. All is quiet in north-west provinces, further demonstrations being discouraged by the Union Committee as the result of an interview with the chief commissioner. Throughout the Bombay presidency all is quiet. Muhammadan feeling is settling against Mr. Gandhi.

A Satyagraha committee on April 18, acting on the advice of its president, Mr. Gandhi, and vice-president, Mr. Horniman, resolved to suspend temporarily the policy of civil-disobedience to laws. Mr. Gandhi stated that he had underrated the forces of evil, and that he had advised his followers to cooperate with the government.

Mr. Horniman felt that unscrupulous elements, with objects entirely opposed to the Satyagraha, culminating in revolutionary outbreaks of a deplorable character, had corrupted the movement.

Benjamin G. Horniman, mentioned in the Viceroy's dispatch, is the editor of The Bombay Chronicle. He is prominent in the Home Rule for India League and is regarded as a Nationalist leader in western India.

PILGRIMS' TERCENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill for celebrating the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims was reported favorably to the state House of Representatives yesterday by its Ways and Means Committee. The bill authorizes the expenditure of \$250,000, with the understanding that the State shall not be asked to spend more for the purpose.

TEXAS ON A BUDGET BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Gov. W. P. Hobby has signed the Board of Control Bill, which abolishes a number of state departments and offices, creates the Board of State Control and places the state government upon a budget basis. The law will become effective on June 18.

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Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, is gratified by a report from Lynchburg, Virginia, his home town, that it had oversubscribed its allotment on the first day of the campaign. The country having officially subscribed nearly \$400,000,000, the Victory ship, which is making the trip from San Francisco to New York City, was able to leave San Diego, California, yesterday for the Panama Canal. Radio messages will inform the ship of the daily subscriptions, which will regulate the ship's speed. The United States Ship Crane is now the Victory ship.

Reports from stations and ships all over the world to Rear Admiral Cowie, made the United States Navy's subscriptions almost \$5,500,000.

COTTON ACREAGE OPINION WITHHELD

Attorney-General of the United States Declines to Advise the Growers in South as to the Legality of Restrictive Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cotton growers in the southern states who sought an opinion from the Attorney-General of the United States upon the legality of their plan to reduce cotton acreage, have been informed that such an opinion cannot be given by the Attorney-General, under the law. They must depend upon private counsel for their legal guidance.

When it was announced, several weeks ago, that the growers had reached an agreement to reduce cotton acreage, as a means of maintaining the price of cotton through a smaller production, it was charged by Henry Allen, Governor of Kansas, that the agreement violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. J. S. Wannamaker, chairman of the South Carolina Cotton Growers Association, took notice of this charge by asking for an opinion from the Attorney-General.

The Department of Justice replied to Mr. Wannamaker, as it replies to all inquiries of a similar nature from private citizens or organizations, that the Attorney-General is required by law to give opinions only to heads of government departments. Thereupon Mr. Wannamaker asked David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, to obtain an opinion from the Attorney-General. Mr. Houston acceded to this request, as a courtesy to the cotton growers. He received a reply from A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, that an opinion could be given only if the issue was one which came within the province of the Department of Agriculture. As the question of acreage is not subject to the control of the Department of Agriculture, the opinion could not be given.

The cotton growers, therefore, must go ahead with their plans for controlling the production of cotton without the approval or disapproval of the Department of Justice. The courts will have to settle the question of the legality of their agreement if anyone chooses to challenge it. The Department of Justice, of course, in this as in any other effort to control production, would be free to take such action as may be determined upon. This is a bridge, however, which no one is trying to cross before reaching it.

Throughout the war, the Department of Agriculture has tried to interest the cotton growers in diversified crops, which, it is pointed out, effects a reduction in cotton acreage. For years, the farmers in the south specialized so exclusively upon cotton that they had to buy feed for their stock in the north, whereas, the Department of Agriculture has recommended that the southern farmer grow more of this feed. A rotation of crops, it was said, would benefit the cotton lands, which are being ex-

hausted by continuous planting of one crop.

The high prices of feed during the war did cause the south to raise much more corn and hay, but cotton brought record prices because of the demand for it in war industries. Now the farmers desire to prevent cotton from going to pre-war prices, which, they say, were too low, and they have held many meetings to reach an agreement on acreage.

CLAIMS PRESSED FOR FOREIGN TRADE

Mississippi Valley Association Would Make Gulf of Mexico Great Outlet for Exports—Large Projects Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans to make the Gulf of Mexico instead of the Atlantic and Pacific seaports the great outlet for foreign trade of the Mississippi Valley, were formulated by the Mississippi Valley Association, representing 22 states, at its convention here. Greater development of agriculture and industry and the promotion of foreign trade by the upbuilding of waterways leading to the Gulf of Mexico and the financing of foreign trade, are movements the association is fostering.

Two projects now being worked out provide for the establishment of a big central financial corporation in which the banks of the Mississippi Valley would have a part, and the creation of a valley-wide trading company with a view to crystallizing into cooperative effort the use of the Webb-Pomerene Act for the formation of combinations to engage in foreign trade.

The object of the financial institution, with proposed headquarters in Chicago, is to give the business men of the central west the same financial privileges they are now forced to seek in the eastern money centers. The plan of the bank, as it was outlined, is that it will be owned by stockholding banks in the Mississippi Valley. The matter of forming this bank is now in the hands of a permanent committee.

The association went on record as opposed to the sale of the United States merchant marine fleet, as proposed by the chairman of the United States Shipping Board. Congress was urged to push improvement work on the Mississippi River. Demand was made for the development of waterways and the equalization of freight rates to make water shipping possible.

Speakers at the convention declared that there is no reason why exports of the country should practically all be sent by Atlantic and Pacific ports when the Mississippi Valley has a natural water course that can be developed to the Gulf.

SUFFRAGE BILL DEFEATED

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—The Connecticut Senate has rejected the bill permitting women to vote at presidential elections by a vote of 19 to 16.

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FEDERAL SERVICE
BUREAUX FAVOREDDelegations From States Now
in Washington Discuss Plan
Proposed for Cooperation in
After-War ReadjustmentSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Revisions of the bill which is proposed to present to the next session of Congress, with the object of making permanent the Federal Employment Service, occupied the attention yesterday of the representatives of 30 states at the conference called by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor.

The first draft of the bill was amended to provide for an advisory board, consisting of three representatives of employers, three representatives of employees, and three representatives of the public, to be appointed by the President. They will receive no salary, but will have their expenses paid while they are engaged in their official duties. At least three members of this board must be women.

An appropriation of \$4,000,000 will be asked of Congress as the minimum amount needed to make effective the new plan for coordinating federal and state employment service. Not more than \$400,000 of this appropriation will be allotted to administrative expenses of the federal organization, and the remainder is to be divided among the states according to population and approximately upon the basis of one dollar from the federal government for every dollar appropriated by a state for its employment service.

The Federal Government is to have general supervision of the state services.

If a state does not maintain an employment service, the Federal Director-General of the Bureau of Employment is authorized to establish a federal employment service in such state. The general plan is to leave to the federal bureau the task of handling interstate employment, that is, to act as a clearing house for the states. State offices would handle demands for labor within their boundaries.

The advantages of an advisory board, outlined, was emphasized by the delegates from Illinois. Barney Cohen, director of labor of Illinois, said much progress toward amicable relations between Capital and Labor had been made by means of an advisory board of the Illinois employment service. He said employers have greater faith in the service, as do the workers, when they are represented in its management.

While differences of opinion on details of the plan for a permanent employment service have been evident in the conference, there has been harmony among the delegates upon the desirability of continuing public employment offices. The war, they say, has shown the people the advantages of this new governmental function in a way that renders its perpetuation desirable, if not necessary.

Unemployment Decreasing

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unemployment conditions throughout the United States are steadily improving, according to reports from 2417 representative concerns in 58 cities, received yesterday by the United States Employment Service. Twenty-seven cities report a surplus of labor of 59,957 as compared with a surplus of 75,175 the previous week. Six cities show a combined shortage of 3600 skilled and unskilled laborers—an increase of 150 for the week. The rest of the cities report an approximate equality of supply and demand. Conditions in the New England States, especially Connecticut, show a marked improvement. Of the six cities reporting a shortage of labor, all but Seattle are in the south.

UNEMPLOYED WOMEN
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, recently received a deputation from the Women's Industrial League representing unemployed women in various parts of the country, who urged upon him the necessity for an inquiry into the conditions of women's unemployment.

Viscountess Rhonda, president of the League, said they considered the amount of unemployment among women at the present time was more excessive than need be. While the League recognized there would be a large measure of unemployment on the cessation of war contracts, they considered adequate measures had not been taken to deal with the situation. Lady Rhonda urged the setting up of machinery to deal with women's unemployment, failing such measures the government would have to continue the unemployment doles. Referring to dolees, Lady Rhonda claimed that women dolees should have the same treatment as men dolees. Preference, she said, was still being given to men over women, apart from any considerations due to the Treasury agreement or any other agreements. Women who had become efficient workers were not prepared to return to drudgery. They considered technical details of women's qualifications should be registered at employment exchanges and women should be given facilities to continue their training.

In reply, Sir Robert, after paying a tribute to the women's work, and regretting the hardships they had to suffer, reminded the deputation of the difficulties with which the nation was faced. There was no fund of employment, any more than there was an illimitable fund of money to distribute. The nation could not create trade by waving a wand. In the meantime enterprises were at a standstill, everybody was waiting for something to happen. The opportunity for the renewal of international exchange of

commodities on pre-war scale had not yet arrived. It would take patience to wait till things were normal, and there might be a good deal of suffering.

He regretted to hear it stated by members of the deputation that there had been undue discrimination against women. He knew there was no wish to discriminate against them in the Government dockyards. They had been trying to make the discharges among those who they thought would suffer least. Further in the skilled trades, the government was pledged to trades unions to discharge dilutees first, and the women were necessarily amongst the dilutees.

So far as concerned the proposed inquiry into the conditions of women's work, Sir Robert said there was a committee already sitting on the question of women's wages under Lord Justice Atkin. He, however, promised to give serious consideration to the points raised by the deputation.

RECKLESS CLAIMS BY
LABOR MINORITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. John Hodge, M. P., writing in the Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, says:

"There are people in both the political and industrial labor movements who are ever crying out for democratic control, but are ever the least disposed to accept the ruling of the majority, if the finding is not in accordance with their own views."

"Many of those who declined to accept the decision of democracy on the war, and argued that the employment of force bred resistance, now raise to accept majority rule industrially, and are forgetting that the use of force inevitably brings retaliation. The present manifestations are the position in Belfast, on the Tyne and in London."

"Though there was a 2 to 1 majority in favor of the acceptance of the employers' compromise offer of a 47-hours week, this was not acceptable to the ultra-democrats, and strikes had to be called on the basis of a Dutch auction, each section outbidding the other in favor of programs for a 44, 40, 36, and 35-hours week."

"We are not concerned for the moment with the practicability or desirability of any of these programs, but we are concerned with the effect on the well-being of the working class of reckless claims and actions by minorities, and are convinced that these irresponsible tactics can only injure and not benefit the workers."

"The use of unscrupulous, unauthorized compulsion on the Clyde and in Belfast prompted the application of force, and men were bated and the military employed to protect property. The electricians, with their wild threat of plunging London into darkness, because the government would not meet the Clyde strikers who, when they struck, did not want government interference, were suppressed by D. O. R. A. The Clyde and Belfast strikes have fizzled out, great loss has been inflicted and immense harm has been done."

"Hidden amidst all this turmoil are real legitimate grievances and hardships which have arisen out of the application of the 47-hours week, which could have been dealt with by the ordinary methods of trade union negotiation, but have not been able to get proper consideration because the superdemocrats of the movement, regardless of consequences, pursued their usual policy of kicking over the traces, without regard to the declared wishes of the majority of those affected."

FARM LABOR NEEDS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CHATHAM, Ontario—The farm labor shortage in Kent County is so serious that hundreds of applications have been made to the Government Labor Bureau for a supply of men to help work the land. The shortage has been accentuated by the opening up and more intense working of hundreds of acres of land in this county and Essex by many citizens of the United States. During the past two months it is estimated that more than 100 Americans have crossed the border and purchased about \$50,000 worth of farm land. The season here is several weeks longer than in any other place in eastern Canada and the winter much milder than in any district outside of British Columbia.

EQUAL PAY BILL PASSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The Senate of the Michigan Legislature has passed the Miles Bill, which provides that women be paid on the same basis as men. An amendment which exempted those engaged in agricultural work was stricken out and the measure is now up to Governor Sleeper.

SHEEPMEN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The sheep raisers of South Dakota are perfecting organizations in the different counties to stimulate better and greater sheep production, to secure better marketing conditions, and establish cooperation in the marketing of wool.

SHORTER WORK WEEK GRANTED

BROCKTON, Massachusetts—Thirteen thousand shoe workers in this city and several thousand in the surrounding towns have accepted the proposal of the manufacturers for a 48-hour week schedule with no reduction in wages. The present schedule is 54 hours. Some of the workers' organizations had requested a 44-hour week.

TEN-HOUR DAY FOR DOMESTICS

SACRAMENTO, California—Ten hours will constitute a day's work for women in domestic service in California, according to a bill which was before Governor Stephens yesterday for his signature.

SURVEYING THE
INDUSTRIAL FIELDSir Robert Horne, Labor Minister,
Looks Forward to Complete Set of Industrial CouncilsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, speaking as the guest of the Aldwych Club at a luncheon at the Connaught rooms, said that anyone who today would endeavor to survey the field of industry, would realize at once the very abnormal conditions and dislocation caused by the war.

What one may hope for in the future, Sir Robert said, is that the new spirit born in industry through the war, may arrive at a complete system of industrial councils set up and established in every industry upon which those workers and employers are represented, able to sit round a common table and come to a common decision for their common interests.

Preventing Disputes
Proceeding, Sir Robert said the government took the view that in the present conditions something had to be done, in relation to industry, to initiate a system for the prevention of disputes and for arriving at mutual conclusions which would prevent stoppages of work taking place. It was perfectly plain that at this moment when the country was trying to get a restart in industry, strikes would ruin the whole future prosperity of the State.

The government consequently called together the industrial conference. He did not think that anyone present at that conference could have felt anything but confidence in its result. The representatives of the workers there made most statesmanlike speeches and it was perfectly plain that the great mass of working people in Great Britain were entirely against any theory of violence in relation to industrial disputes.

With regard to the conciliation committee of the industrial council Sir Robert thought Great Britain might well follow the lines of the French Supreme Labor Council. He hoped that from that committee's deliberations there would emerge some permanent form of industrial council which would be able to investigate problems and advise the government from time to time as to what were the real necessities for solving the situation. The great jury in all these matters was public opinion.

The second point was the question of hours of labor and wages. One of the great difficulties with regard to that matter had always been the condition of industry in foreign lands which were the country's competitors. An advance had been made in that respect also. In connection with the Peace Conference, there had been a commission sitting dealing with international labor problems. The Ministry of Labor had made a draft of a possible convention which had been submitted to the representatives of all

countries for their consideration and, if they thought fit, for their adoption. International Conference

That draft had been somewhat amended, though all its original features remained, and it now only awaited ratification at a meeting which would take place in Paris within the next few days. It arranged for an international conference to which each of the contributing nations would send four delegates. The governments of the countries concerned would appoint two of the delegates, the employers would appoint one, and the Labor representative would appoint the fourth member. One of the interesting provisions was that it was not necessary for all the delegates of any one country to vote as a delegate. Labor and employers would vote on each question according to their own ideas, so that they would really have what was actually international opinion.

When the conference decided by a two-thirds majority in favor of any arrangement, then all of the countries concerned would be bound to put that arrangement before the legislative authority of their country for ratification and if the parliament of any particular country ratified the arrangement it would be incumbent upon the trades concerned to carry through what had been decided upon by the conference.

In connection with this, there was to be set up an international labor bureau at which there would be representatives of each country. It would be the duty of that bureau to collect statistics with regard to the conditions of industry in all countries and to report upon them from time to time to the conference.

That was the beginning of something new in international arrangements. It was also something new in connection with their industrial relations and at last a chance had come of setting up some standard of life for the industrial population which would operate over all the civilized countries of the world.

CAPITAL AND LABOR COMPROMISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The committee of nine manufacturers and nine representatives of organized labor appointed at the conference convened by the North London Manufacturers' Association has held two further meetings and completed the consideration of the "basic principles" upon which they are of opinion that any practical scheme of industrial partnership must be based. One of the fundamentals is that the rewards rightly due for services rendered are as follows: Firstly, to Labor a reasonable living wage; secondly, to Capital in respect of money secured by assets, a reasonable fixed rate of interest, sufficient to secure its employment; thirdly, to Labor, 50 per cent of the net divisible profits, to Capital 50 per cent of the net divisible profits. A sub-committee of two employers and two Labor representatives has now been appointed to draw up specific proposals as to a practical working arrangement for submission to the full committee at a subsequent meeting.

FIREMEN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—A firemen's union, comprising all the firemen belonging to the fire department of Montgomery, has been organized.

NEW ENGLAND TO
WELCOME TROOPSBoston, Scene of Parade of the
Twenty-Sixth Division, Is
Filled With Visitors—Plans
for Seating Meet Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Probably every community in New England, from Long Island Sound to the Canadian border and from the Atlantic coast to Lake Champlain, is represented in the throng that is in Boston today for the parade of 20,000 men of the twenty-sixth (Yankee) division. It is New England's only chance to honor, as a unit, the men who fought at Verdun, at St. Mihiel, at Chemin des Dames, at Château Thierry, at Belleau Wood, and New England is ready to enjoy the opportunity. Every hotel and boarding house is crowded, and private houses are taking care of the overflow of relatives of the men of the twenty-sixth. Many of the men themselves are coming yesterday from Camp Devens. The rest will be here early this morning.

The parade will start at 1 o'clock this afternoon, led by Major-General Clarence B. Edwards, chief of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army and formerly commander in France of the Yankee division. The line of march will pass the State House, where the soldiers will be reviewed by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, and the governors of the other New England states, and the city grand stand in Tremont Street, where Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, will be stationed.

The paraders will be confined to members, during the participation of the United States in the war, of the twenty-sixth division. The only exceptions to this rule will be a few representatives of patriotic organizations, many of whom have seen service in France with the division. Among the latter are three Salvation Army girls, Irene and Gladys McIntyre, daughters of Col. William A. McIntyre, now at Camp Devens, and Adjutant Beatrice Hammond. The McIntyre sisters have been cited for bravery under fire. They will ride at the front of the line of automobiles carrying wounded men. The adjutant will ride in the car with wounded Red Cross nurses.

The soldiers will parade in light marching order, with bayonets fixed and wearing their steel helmets and carrying gas masks. Leading the line of troops will be borne the Honor Flag, commemorating the 1760 members of the division who gave their lives overseas.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to keep the district of the parade clear of traffic until the crowds have melted away after the men have been disbanded.

There has been the usual amount of criticism regarding the arrangements for spectators. In the first place, complaint has been made that two-thirds of the line of march has been given over to grandstands, public

and private, so that little space remains for those who cannot afford to pay high prices for seats. The state and city officials have been given over, after official requirements have been met, to soldiers' families, but a far greater amount of space than is occupied by these has been allotted to private individuals for stands. Seats in the private stands are advertised mostly at from \$7.50 to \$10. Space in windows along the route is advertised from prices varying from \$10 to \$25. A house in Commonwealth Avenue is to be let, according to an advertisement in a newspaper, for \$500 for the day. These facts have not made a good impression on those who must stand in crowds along what sidewalk space is left over.

It has caused considerable surprise that Boston barrooms are to be open today. On legal holidays all bars must be closed. Governor Coolidge, when he proclaimed a holiday for the parade, recommended closing, but no action has been taken by the city authorities. It is understood that in case of serious disturbance they will order closing of all bars.

MASSACHUSETTS "HYGIENE" BILL

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill to promote the practice of what is called school hygiene and designed to safeguard the health and physical development of school children was before the Massachusetts legislative committee on Education as a part of the recommendations of the special recess committee on education on Wednesday. The bill says that the school committee of every city and town in the State shall appoint one or more school physicians, one or more school dentists, and a director of physical education and training; also one or more school nurses; all with proper facilities.

DECREASE IN LICENSES ISSUED

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Seventeen first-class and five seventh-class licenses, the smallest number in approximately 10 years, were granted by the license commissioners in Chittenden County, to become operative on May 1. The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth-class licenses, all pertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors at clubs, etc., were not issued this year because of an act passed by the Legislature of 1917 which prohibited the granting of such until the war was over.

CARMEN TO GET BACK PAY

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Carmen employed by the Rhode Island Company are to receive their back pay under the award of the National War Labor Board, permission having been granted to the receivers by Presiding Justice Tanner of the Superior Court. It was announced that the payment, which includes two installments, would be made as quickly as possible, and counsel for the Carmen's Union said that the organization would do all it can to prevent any interruption of service.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH
COMPANY ACCUSEDPostmaster-General of the United
States Charges Its Officials
With Making Conflicting
Property-Value StatementsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, who declares himself to be the object of a conspiracy to oust him from public office as a member of President Wilson's Cabinet, yesterday issued a statement charging that officials of the Postal Telegraph Company have made statements of their receipts, disbursements, and the value of their property, before him, which are in conflict with those made before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Burleson further charges that the discrepancies were due to an effort to keep from local tax officials the actual assets of the company, and that the officials of the company now refuse to go into the Court of Claims, for fear of exposure of the actual facts.

The statement issued by the Post-office Department is as follows:

"There are over 10,000 telephone and telegraph companies in the United States furnishing service to the public. The Postmaster-General has had controversy, or even an unpleasant experience, with only one—the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. The remainder are working harmoniously and in a spirit of cooperation with the Postmaster-General and his organization. The Postal Telegraph Company is also the only company, so far as is ascertained, whose sworn statements before the Interstate Commerce Commission as to receipts, disbursements, value of property, and depreciation reserves, are in conflict with their sworn statements to the Postmaster-General."

"The bitter attack of its officials can only be attributed to the fact that its dealings with the postal establishment made it necessary to disclose the fact that its records have been so kept as to prevent the state tax officials of the various states from access to figures showing the value of the property subject to local taxation as presented in their sworn statements to the Postmaster-General. And its refusal to go to the Court of Claims cannot be explained on any other other than a fear to support these statements in court and to make further exposure of the actual facts."

BRIG-GEN. COLE DISCHARGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Brig-Gen. Charles H. Cole has been honorably discharged, an army order announces.



Betty Wales Dresses

"But I Want Something Different"

THE secret of Betty Wales success is that each dress has a touch of personality. That is why you should take pains to learn who the Betty Wales dealer in your city is—for only one shop in any city is privileged to sell Betty Wales Dresses.

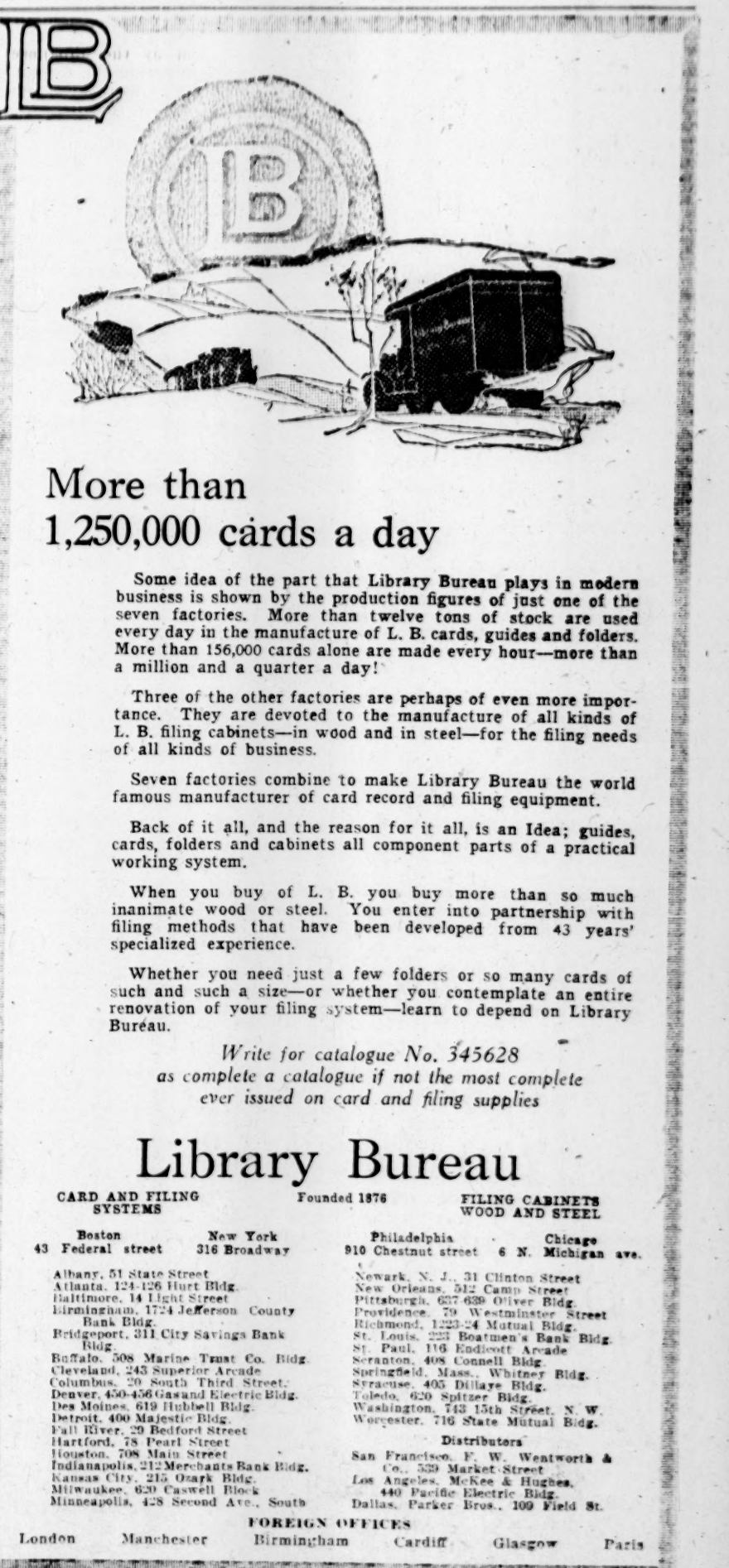
If you do not know which of your local stores carry them, drop us a postal and we shall gladly send you his name, and also, if you wish, a new Betty Wales Style Portfolio.

It will be a real treat for you to see the illustrations of the new models, with all their wealth of smart details. However, it will be better still to visit the Betty Wales dealer nearest you to see the dresses themselves, for no engraving can hope to illustrate their appealing smartness.

EVERY BETTY WALES DRESS IS UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED

Look for the Betty Wales label. It is more than an identification—it stands for an unequalled guarantee. Every dress that bears it is guaranteed to be perfect in material and finish, authoritative in style, and to give complete satisfaction; and the dealer who sells it to you will cheerfully refund the purchase price if it falls short of your expectations in any way.

Betty Wales Dressmakers
1110 WALDORF BLDG NEW YORK CITY



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MOROCCO PROBLEM AND PEACE TREATY

French Newspaper Says Delegates Have No Occasion to Occupy Themselves With the Dispute Over Morocco

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In a leading article in *Le Temps* under the title of "Morocco and the Peace Treaty," what will be regarded in some quarters as a somewhat remarkable piece of intelligence is not only given out; obviously the information is official if not inspired. The article suggests that the Peace Conference is not going to take in hand the question of Morocco at all as a general matter. The statement reads thus: "Certain information from Madrid causes us to think that the attitude of the conference so far as Morocco is concerned has been misunderstood in Spain. They seem to think that it is proposed to revise the statute of Morocco. They are consequently surprised that Spain has not been called in to deliberate upon the subject. This is a complete mistake. The conference has no occasion for occupying itself with Morocco. It is prepared to insert certain Moroccan clauses in the treaty of peace with Germany, which is a very different matter."

German Machinations

The article then proceeds to argue as to the necessity for the insertion of such clauses in the treaty, with the object of preventing German machinations directed against France in Morocco in the future, and to remove the fear, arising through the existence of German influence and intrigue there, that these were being exercised for the purpose of creating European discord to the advantage of Germany's war aims. There has, of course, never been any doubt upon this point. In some quarters, however, it is held to be not quite so clear that others besides the people of Spain had not misunderstood the intentions of the conference and had assumed that the whole Moroccan situation would come up for discussion, and, if discussed, then the treaty would be revised. On the one hand, as the situation in Morocco has been for a long time past obviously and imperatively an international question of the first order, since both the French and Spanish zones exist in effect only by international agreement, and there is in existence a complete and self-contained international zone around Tangier, which as an international institution had admittedly been a failure and which needs some reconstitution, it is evident that the Peace Conference where all the interested powers are assembled, is the one body to deal with this matter, and all the more so as any arrangement in regard to Morocco may have a sensible repercussion upon international European politics.

Problem Needs Settlement

The Moroccan problem must be settled, and it admits of no delay. If it is not settled at and by the Peace Conference, when and by whom will it be settled? Again, in his statement of the French case to the Council of Ten, Mr. de Peretti in careful terms made it clear that not only did France desire that all traces of German effort in Morocco should be wiped out, but also that, for her own proper development and the good and tranquility of her zone, France desired that the international zone of Tangier should undergo a change of régime, and, even if the international control did not absolutely cease and the region come for the future under the direct and exclusive administration of France, as virtually a part of the French zone, that at least there should be such a modification in the international control in favor of France that it might have this effect.

Mr. de Peretti particularly emphasized that there must be some new arrangement in regard to the port of Tangier, and every statement he made, as for example, that France is disposed to accede to the open door, to keep the port free for the trade of all the nations without restriction, and so forth, clearly suggested that France was making her bid for the possession of the international zone, and, as her newspapers put it, "a free hand in Morocco." How, then, if this were so, and the matter was thus brought before the Peace Conference, should the situation apparently be so much changed less than a week afterward, when it is announced that Spain is mistaken in imagining that the question is to come before the conference at all, and that only comparatively simple questions as to the stoppage of German machinations are to be dealt with, in which there need be no interference by Spain?

The large amount of space the French newspapers devoted to Mr. de Peretti's exposition of the French claims in regard to Morocco, and the vehemence with which they supported and even strengthened his arguments, and their declaration that, with all due respect to the Czech-Slovaks and other interesting people and countries, the Moroccan problem was of vastly greater account and was, indeed, the first international territorial affair of absolutely first-class importance, dealt with by the conference, showed at once the French estimate of the matter and at the same time a certain French anxiety concerning it.

Is France Bidding High?

It would be wrong to suggest that the French claims are regarded with complete accord and enthusiasm by all international elements represented in Paris at the present time, or that there is an entire disposition to suppress all criticism upon them. The anxiety of Mr. de Peretti and the press was evidently justified. There is a feeling in places—the extent of it need not be calculated—that France is bidding high. There are two opposite

considerations. In the first place, despite the French statements and proposals—the sincerity of which cannot be disputed any more than their plausibility—that all difficulties between France and Spain can easily be adjusted by amicable discussion between them, it is obvious that any extension of French rights and privileges in Morocco must be at the expense of Spain, who made her bid for Tangier, and in some respects a reasonable one, long ago.

Against this it is to be said that Spain's position in the matter is seriously prejudiced by her maladministration of her own zone, which no amount of ministerial explanation and insistence at this juncture can dispose of, and also her culpable negligence in permitting German intrigues and operations therein to the serious injury of France and her allies; Spanish pretensions to international concessions also have obviously not been improved as the result of Spain's general bearing and conduct during the war. At the same time it is said that Spain must not be treated with undue consideration and her just claims, whatever they may be, rejected for the advantage of France and France alone.

Another point is that if it is admitted that the international zone has been a failure, and that some change in arrangement is desirable, why should such change necessarily take the form of a delivery to France of the territory with its port, which is the key to all enterprise in Morocco, and how is the French claim to a free hand in Morocco completely justified? It is on these lines that criticism of the French ideas is mainly directed, and it is well that it should be understood. It is possible that an appreciation of this critical disposition, and the strength of it, has led to the statement reproduced at the beginning of this article to the effect that France will not bring the question before the Peace Conference at all, except that phase of it which is concerned with German intrigue.

In the meantime there is an inclination in some sections of the French press to insist more and more upon the failure of Spain by such evidence as can be gathered, to impede the Germans in Morocco and generally to discount the Spanish pretensions, which are at the same time being advanced by some manner of propaganda. Quite a Franco-Hispano controversy appears to have developed upon what the Count de Romanones did and did not say to the Cortes about Spain's position in Morocco and the conditions and circumstances in which it might be changed.

The Paris newspapers would have it, that he said the Spanish zone might be used as an instrument of exchange, that is, a thing to bargain with in order to secure something else, while the Spanish Premier declares that he said no such thing, but that it was the Regionalist leader, Mr. Cambó, who said this terrible thing. It has to be remarked that the evidence appears to be on the side of the Count, who produces the official reports of the Cortes to support him, and it is no fair retort that a government could make the official reports just what it likes, and very often does. After two or three previous attempts, another version of this famous speech is now quoted in the Paris press, and it entirely supports the Spanish Premier.

Count de Romanones' Denial

A new statement by the latter is reproduced in which, again affirming that it was Mr. Cambó and not he who spoke of the idea of using Spanish Morocco as a "piece for exchange," the Count de Romanones declares, "I disclaimed these words immediately, affirming that the rights of Spain in Morocco are intangible, because they are derived from history, from her geographical situation, from old treaties and international agreements, whose value has just been recognized afresh in a report read to the Peace Conference by an authorized representative of the French Government."

The much discussed speech is now quoted as follows: "We must maintain all the arrangements of the treaty of 1912. It is not merely a matter of the extent of the territory of our zone, but of the intangibility of our rights. Our zone, situated along the coast, is of incalculable value. It is not possible to maintain that Morocco is for us an instrument of exchange at the time when this question is about to be discussed at the gathering of the representatives of the nations from which Spain will not be missing. Those who think as does Mr. Cambó should express themselves clearly; but let it not be forgotten that the Spanish representative at that gathering will not gain any assistance, such as is necessary to him, in the declaration thus made that it would be convenient to us to abandon

Morocco. I consider that our international political position is bound up with our position in Morocco. Many of our difficulties have arisen from our lack of international policy. Today we have such a policy definitely, because we count on public opinion, and I can give assurance that Spain will have no conflict with any power on the subject of Morocco. Spain cannot abandon any of her rights in Morocco because that would be equivalent to abandoning the interests which other countries have confided to us in the Mediterranean."

IRELAND AND THE COOPERATIVE SYSTEM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A meeting on cooperation was held recently in Dublin and was presided over by Mr. R. Barton, Sinn Féin M. P. for West Wicklow. Robert Owen, Mr. Barton said, introduced the cooperative system in Ireland. At a time when the world was being revolutionized by the mechanical processes invented by Englishmen, he tried to cure the evils, which were as evident now as in 1820, except where the cooperative system had been adhered to. Owen's principal objects were, firstly, the improvement of the character of the human race in order to make all intelligent men charitable and kind to each other, and, secondly, the destruction of the demoralizing idea of buying cheap and selling dear for a profit. As cooperators they claimed that the world could never be made safe for democracy until these two ideas had been realized. In 1835, in the wilderness of agricultural depression, Sir Horace Plunkett and his little band of enthusiasts, by teaching farmers Owen's two fundamentals, had done more to resurrect agricultural and rural life than all the departments put together.

Sir Henry Grattan Biller, alluding to the French Revolution of a century ago and the recent Russian Revolution, said that in an industrial country like the British Isles a successful revolution was impossible, as the distributive trade was entirely in the hands of the capitalists. Mr. Lloyd George had been carrying out a well-conceived plan in his treatment of labor problems, and while the government could not openly encourage strikes, they did not discourage them as long as they were merely directed to raising wages, for wages once raised could never be reduced again.

Mr. McGuffin, of the Belfast Cooperative Society, said that his society had a turn-over of close on £1,000,000 and a membership of over 18,000, or practically one-fifth of the population, and they were not only endeavoring to supply the wants of the people, but also to furnish them with the means of industry. All this had been accomplished in the short period of a quarter of a century, which showed the possibilities of the movement.

SINN FEINERS STOP LECTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Captain Stephen Gwynn, a member of the recently formed Irish Center Party, had a poor reception when he tried to give a lecture in Newry on "Federalism: How It Operates in the United States and the Dominions." The hall was well filled with Sinn Féiners as events proved—and these from the commencement kept up a constant noise and interruption. One of the lady interrupters wished to know if Ireland was a nation, to which Captain Gwynn replied: "We shall never have a nation till we are united, and that's what we are out to accomplish."

A Sinn Féiner retorted: "Ireland is one and undivided." Captain Gwynn's reply being that Ireland was anything but that, as she was totally divided. He was unable to finish his lecture, and the meeting was turned into a Sinn Féin one.

AFFORESTATION IN AUSTRALIA

Problem Is Considered of Safeguarding Forests Against Destruction and of Re-Afforestation of Denuded Areas

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Australia

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Economic forestry, aiming at the conservation of forestal wealth by safeguarding forests against inconsiderate destruction, and by the suitable re-afforestation of denuded areas, is essential to the preservation of industries dependent upon an adequate supply of timber and to the perpetuation of a necessary form of national wealth.

Danger of Bush Fires

Much of the present-day denudation in Australia is due to the ruthless starting of bush fires by agriculturists and stock raisers, and to the depredations of the rabbits. The latter, in fact, are as inimical to the farmer as to the forester, while a more extensive culture of timber would be a part solution of the problem.

Valuable work in this connection has been done within the federal territory. The wealth of grass within the rabbit cleaned lands is notable, while beyond the enclosure where rabbits still abound the soil is absolutely bare. The effect of cleansing the lands in question has been the comparatively rapid growth of timber, which, after a certain amount of protection in its infant state, becomes within two or three years an effective bulwark against the rabbit.

Bush fires, due to more than one cause, but for which the pastoralist is mostly responsible, occur during certain months of the year, and are a serious handicap, of course, to any scheme of afforestation. Firebreaks and fire-fighting apparatus form a costly annual expenditure, but are quite indispensable. The methods employed should depend upon the class of country in which the forest is situated. Thus the plantation established in a plain which is likely to be surrounded by heavy inflammable grass, during three or four months of the year, is protected by a firebreak of plowed land, half a chain to a chain in width, in natural forest country, such as lies in the higher regions where the mountains are clad in one continuous forest, a system of control may be organized by cutting fire-roads, and by the introduction of belts of non-inflammable species of timber, like the poplar or willow. Such is the opinion at least of Mr. Hugh Corbin, consulting forester of the South Australian Government.

Types of Trees Planted

In any wider scheme of afforestation the object to be attained naturally controls the types of trees to be planted. Questions of commercial value, shelter, fodder, fuel, and protection, have to be considered, such considerations affecting the periods of planting so that as one plantation matures and is ready for felling, another is ready to back it up. With regard to fodder, for instance, it is proposed that the object of certain forests on the Majura Hills should be the sufficient production of fodder to serve as a standby for stock during periods of drought. The object again of another class of wood will be the protection of the area in which it is planted from erosion. These woods are termed "protection forests" and can be productive of such minor forest produce also as tannin bark, firewood, and stock-feed.

Too little regard has been paid hitherto to the importance of utilizing home-grown timber in Australia. The war, however, has perhaps emphasized the present-day essential, self-support. Mr. Corbin is urgently of the opinion that

given a proper opportunity for development, most of the timber required within the federal capital territory, with the exception, perhaps, of certain soft woods, can be taken from the natural forest in the high ranges. The proposal for the establishment of an arsenal in the neighborhood of Tuggeranong which will entail a population of at least 15,000 would be alone sufficient basis for the working of the forests within the territory.

The very high prices of timber now obtaining make it the more obvious that home forests should be available. In the settlement of the 15,000 people aforementioned, for instance, considerable roads would have to be made upon the forests of the district for building purposes, construction of furniture, fire-wood, telephone poles, scantlings, poles, and panels. For purposes where soft wood is employed, plantations of quick growing conifers would rapidly promote the independence of the territory in this respect. In the matter of internal fittings in houses, the manna gum grows beautifully in the territory, is highly ornamental, and of sufficient resistance; while the river oak requires only to be better known to be in much greater demand.

More Planting Needed

The case in point opens up further prospects which must be weighed by the Forestry Department as considerable adjuncts to the afforestation scheme. Seasoned timber in the first place is a necessity, and in order to insure this it would be necessary to exploit the forests and to stack up the wood for two years' seasoning before use. Milling is also a problem. There would have to be a mill plant for sawing, of course, but it has been proposed to have a portable plant, so that it might be transported from one forest to another. The cost and labor of transporting the forest, as it were, to the plant may easily be appreciated. It is hoped by the department that private enterprise may step in here on the ground of economy.

While the grounds for more and more plantings are self-evident, a great factor in the scheme, and one upon which its success entirely hinges, is the question of transport and extraction. It is in the higher regions of the federal territory that the bulk of the timber will be found. To make it worth while to construct light forest tram lines, roads, and log-lauers for the transport of this timber, an extensive use of the timber must be guaranteed.

SURRENDER AT ANTWERP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BRUSSELS, Belgium.—There is an agitation in some quarters for the appointment of a parliamentary commission to inquire into the circumstances of the signing of the "Paix de Contich" on Oct. 9, 1914. Meanwhile General de Guise, who was in command of Antwerp in the autumn of 1914, has been requested to appear before a court-martial in order that the facts concerning the surrender of Antwerp may be known, and that both His Honor and that of the 30,000 men, who, owing to the surrender of Antwerp were interned in Holland, may be vindicated. The matter is a purely military one, though the "Paix de Contich" was signed by civilians.

RAPID CHANGES IN MESOPOTAMIA

Developments Have Been Made by British Which Will Be of Lasting Benefit to the Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The British advance in Mesopotamia during the war has resulted in certain operations being undertaken which are proving to be of lasting benefit to the country. It is now possible to give details of some of these works, which although undertaken for military reasons, will nevertheless outlast the necessity for such strong forces as have up to the present time been maintained in that region. In May of 1918, owing to the need for large supplies of grain, fodder, and firewood, a scheme was approved for expenditure upon irrigation works, machinery and seeds, including advances to the local inhabitants, amounting in all to about £1,500,000. The result of this, it is expected, will be that 1,500,000 acres of ground which would otherwise be derelict, will be cultivated either by the army or by the inhabitants, and the total production will be from 75,000 to 150,000 tons of wheat, upward of 300,000 tons of barley and upward of 375,000 tons of chopped straw.

Army Self-Supporting

By the summer of 1918, the army in Mesopotamia was already reported to be self-supporting in the matter of vegetables, and large crops of fodder were also being raised. By October, 1918, 450,000 tons of grain were reported as the approximate results of the last harvest, but owing to the large influx of refugees and the extension of the occupied territory supplies from India will still be necessary, although not in such large quantities as would otherwise have been the case had not the scheme under consideration been undertaken. No fewer than 40,000 refugees are being fed and clothed by the Mesopotamian army. To provide for the needs of the country nine flour mills have been sent out from England, and baling presses and crushers have been supplied from India, together with a large number of other machines. Canals have been cleaned out, pumps erected, and irrigation improved in many directions.

In place of the inadequate facilities for landing goods at Basra, there are now 3300 feet of wharfage, and in addition a new port has been opened at

Nahr Umah, where there are now two berths of 350 feet each. The wharves of Basra have been equipped with 50 Gantry cranes, runways, elevator conveyors, and all the necessary mechanical appliances to make Basra a useful port. In about two years the capacity of the port has been developed from 50,000 tons monthly to 130,000 tons. The ultimate capacity aimed at is 150,000 tons. An extensive dockyard has been established at Mahdi, which was formerly a swamp. Here 12½ acres of wet basin, with berths of 6000 feet, three slipways, workshops, a power station and accessories, has been established. From August, 1917, to Nov. 11, 1918, 1,800,000 tons have been discharged at Basra.

A Huge Fleet

The maintenance of the 1600 vessels composing the British river fleet has necessitated the construction of large engineering workshops at various points up the river as far as Baghdad, and every facility now exists for repairing ships. The river has been completely surveyed and hundreds of pilots trained for its navigation. Seven hundred buoys have been laid and beacons erected, and the Narrows—21 miles of very difficult river—have been specially lit up by electricity for night navigation. The depth of the river has been increased by special measures taken—measures which are not merely temporary—and there is now a minimum depth of five feet of water in the low season, instead of three. Over 900 craft have been placed on the Euphrates to carry the local crops. In order to make use of the large supplies of oil available in the country, and reduce to a minimum the import of coal, large tanks have been established at many points up river served by a fleet of 56 specially constructed tankers. Other operations undertaken by the British during the occupation include the reclamation of large areas of swamp, the construction of bridges, including a pontoon 750 feet long with a 20-foot roadway across the Tigris at Amara. All these works have been rendered possible by the importation of labor from India, West Africa, and British Honduras working under the supervision of trained personnel from England. By 1918 the number employed was 45,000.

The length of railway in Mesopotamia before the British arrived was 75 miles, between Baghdad and Samarra. Up to Nov. 9, 1918, they had constructed in addition, a total of 576 miles of main line, which added to the length of sidings makes a total of 800 miles of railway track. A through railway between Basra and Baghdad is within sight.

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BEHIND INDIA'S REFORM MOVEMENT

Sir Rowland Wilson Outlines Careers of Leading Intellectuals Upon Whom Political Future of India Depends

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In view of the importance of the Reform Movement in India, a lecture recently delivered on the leading men behind it by Sir Rowland K. Wilson, Bart., an authority on the subject, will prove of interest. In his lecture, he brought to the notice of his audience a few leading specimens of the genuine intellectuals of India, the class upon whose sober patriotism and capacity for leadership the political future of that vast country really depends.

"I have selected my examples," Sir Rowland said, "exclusively from the active politicians. Were I to attempt to include in my survey the poets, novelists, philosophers, scientific discoverers and religious leaders, who have, in their different ways, vindicated the claim of modern India to a place among civilized nations, I should still leave much of the story untold. I must even leave on one side those who may be called politicians in the oratorical rather than in the dynamic sense; whose abilities are displayed rather in operating the existing system than in pressing for its improvement; lawyers who have adorned the Indian bench or bar, princes and prime ministers of native states, such as Hyderabad, Baroda, and Travancore; by the side of whom it would be only fair to mention that remarkable female ruler, the Begum of Bhopal.

India's Grand Old Man

"I shall begin by speaking of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, sometimes acclaimed by his admirers as the 'Grand Old Man' of India, the first and, with one exception, the only Indian who has sat in the House of Commons. A Parsi by race and religion, he had qualified himself for playing a part in British politics by 20 years spent in England as a man of business, having previously gained familiarity with problems of Indian administration as Prime Minister of the native State of Baroda, and as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was three times president of the Indian National Congress, in 1886, 1893, and 1906. His book, 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India,' published in 1901, contains selections from articles, speeches, and memoranda of various dates from 1873 to 1900. The greater part of them were written or delivered in England. His whole political work was in the nature of an appeal to Caesar—that is, to the British public and the British Parliament, from their agents in India. The points that he dwells on with rather wearisome, but perhaps necessary, iteration are the following:

"(1) That the promises made in 1833 and again in 1858 of admission of Indians to all posts under government for which they might show themselves qualified, have not been kept.

"(2) That taxation (including in that term, as he rightly insists, the rents exacted by the state in its capacity of landlord from great and small tenants alike), though light if compared with the taxation per head in other countries, is crushingly heavy relatively to the means of the poorer taxpayers.

"(3) That the revenue so raised goes largely to objects for which India should not be expected to pay.

"(4) That consequently the country is sinking continually deeper and deeper into poverty, while the facilities of those who might have played a great part in her regeneration have been atrophied for want of exercise.

"Drain" From India

"Whether the alleged 'drain' from India to England represents an avoidable loss to the former, is, to me at least, a highly debatable question. For the opposite view to Mr. Naoroji's (which is substantially the view of all the leading reformers) I must refer you to Sir Theodore Morison's 'Economic Transition in India' (1911).

"When a Royal Commission was appointed in 1897 to inquire into Indian expenditure, he both sat as a member and gave evidence as a witness, having previously submitted his views in writing at great length. He joined with Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Caine, M. P., in a minority report, in which they complained that the majority had taken too narrow a view of their functions, and endorsed his well-known opinions as to the responsibility of the British Government for the poverty of India.

"Turning now to Ananda Mohun Bose (1847-1905), president of the Indian National Congress in 1898, we are introduced to the first Indian who was a Cambridge wrangler; a devout and zealous member of the Brahmo-Somaj from a time when adherence to that body required no small courage, and entailed no slight social penalties. The religious note is seldom absent even from his political speeches. An interesting life of him has been written by Mr. Hem Chandra Sarker, an alumnus of Manchester College, Oxford, as missionary of the Brahmo-Somaj, and now editor of the Indian Messenger, with a preface by Mr. Sivanant Sastri, the venerable minister of the Sudharan branch of that church, and with another eloquent introduction by Sister Nivedita, alias Margaret Noble, a lady who appears practically to have exchanged British for Indian nationality. From this last I should like to quote the concluding paragraph:

"Ananda Mohun Bose, born 200 years earlier would have been an Indian saint. Born in our own time, and strong now as then in our national righteousness, he became a citizen, the forerunner of a great new knight of the civic order. God grant that he,

and the men he covered, prove but the first generation of a type that should sway the future! God grant that, pure, sweet, and incorruptible as was he, even so there may be millions to follow him in all the self-chosen labor and sacrifice of nation-building for the motherland!"

"Thanks to the faithful stewardship of his mother, he and his brother had the best education that Bengal could supply. He came to Cambridge in 1870 with a scholarship from the Calcutta University, and obtained another scholarship at Christ's College, graduating as ninth wrangler in 1874, he was called to the bar a little later in the same year.

"It was at Cambridge in the Union Debating Society that he won his spurs as an orator. The following note of the incident is from the pen of a contemporary and actual auditor, Dr. Courtney Kenny, till lately Downing Professor of Law. 'The only other Cambridge Indian, Syed Mahomed (a Muhammadan of whose father I shall have something to say presently), also of Christ's College, moved 'that in the opinion of this House, England has failed in her duties to India.' The only speakers who supported this unwelcome doctrine were Henry Cunningham (now a C.B. in a high position in the Home Office), and A. M. Bose. But unwelcome as the resolution was, and carried the day by 74 votes against only 26. In that famous old training school of English orators, I have listened to many noteworthy outbursts of skillful speech, but never once to any other that was so continuously eloquent, or that roused the audience to such general enthusiasm."

A Possible Prime Minister

"At Cambridge he came in contact with Henry Fawcett, then professor of political economy, and M. P. for Brighton, whom he helped in his electoral campaigns. Once when Fawcett was unavoidably absent he deputized Bose to address the meeting on his behalf, and on reading the report of his speech, remarked that he himself could not have done better. He also said that if his lot had been cast in England he might have been Prime Minister.

"Bose returned to India toward the end of 1874, and did not revisit England till 1894, when he put in a certain amount of useful speech-making. Between 1874 and 1894 while legal practice was his 'potboiler,' religion and politics divided between his best energies.

"The conception of India as potentially a Nation, to be made one in reality by strenuous effort on the part of her intellectual elite, and by methods similar to those that he had witnessed and taken part in during his residence in England, was henceforth never absent from his mind. The 'Indian Association,' founded by him, anticipated by nearly 10 years the Indian National Congress, and he was prominent in all the reform agitations of that period, as carried on in India itself. He also sat for several years as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

"His next and last political campaign in England was in the winter 1897-98. The immediate object of his visit was to see his two sons settled in their respective colleges, and by methods similar to those that he had witnessed and taken part in during his residence in England, was henceforth never absent from his mind. The 'Indian Association,' founded by him, anticipated by nearly 10 years the Indian National Congress, and he was prominent in all the reform agitations of that period, as carried on in India itself. He also sat for several years as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

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Society, with the same result as before, in an equally Conservative House. He addressed several other meetings in Cambridge, and a great many in the Midlands, in the northern counties, and in London and the suburbs, mostly, but by no means exclusively, in connection with the Liberal Federation, making everywhere a profound impression on people who hitherto had but the vaguest impression of what an Indian intellectual might be like.

Believed in British Nation

"It was the time of the expensive and unprofitable Trench Campaign, also the period of the commencement of unrest in western India, so that his attacks were mainly directed against a policy of aggression beyond the frontier and of oppression within. I am not prepared to assert that his strictures were justified in every detail; but broadly speaking his view was the only one that an Indian could be expected to take, and was urged in entire good faith and with the best intentions. Mr. Bose's campaign had been followed with keen interest in India, and his return was the occasion of a long series of demonstrations in his honor. In acknowledging them he expressed to his hearers his confidence in the sense of justice of the British Nation. 'He was,' says his biographer, 'a worker, patriot, educationist, organizer; but above all this and in his inmost soul, he was an Indian patriot. Whatever he did, said, or thought, emanated from a deep religious consciousness. Politics, social reform, and educational enterprises, were all part of his religion.'

"Deeply as he loved India, he loved England, in which he had made many friends, only a little less. He spoke of it in his presidential address as 'that dear land with which it has pleased Providence in its kindness to link this great and ancient country.'"

WAR MEMORIALS FOR MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Great War Veterans of Manitoba have decided to raise sums amounting to \$5,000,000, for the erection of war memorials in Winnipeg, Brandon, and all other important centers in the Province of Manitoba. These memorials will be in the form of halls suitable for gathering places for the veterans. It is proposed that the hall to be erected in Winnipeg shall be called the Great War Veterans Memorial Hall. It will be composed of a large assembly place capable of accommodating 8,000 persons, and a large museum for war trophies. The Great War Veterans will request Premier Norris to call a meeting of citizens to consider action on war memorials for the Province, and the proposal that the splendid organization built up for the Victory Loan campaigns be utilized for the purpose of raising the \$5,000,000. Manitoba now has over 14,000 members of the Great War Veterans.

POPE AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BESANCON, France.—On his return from Rome the archbishop of Besancon addressed to his diocese a pastoral letter in which occurred the following passage: "I am afraid that, if the Pope's signature is not affixed to the treaty of peace, sooner or later it will be torn up as a scrap of paper; in the same way if the Pope is not placed at the head of the League of Nations it will remain a mere utopia and will only be a prelude to more disappointments."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN DUBLIN

League Issues Provisional Memorandum of Its Origin and Aims and Also Submits a Number of Proposals

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Little has been heard as yet of The Irish League of Nations Society, a body of opinion which includes such names as Henry McLaughlin, James MacNeill, Mathew Keating, M. P., and Joseph Devlin. In a provisional memorandum of its origin and aims, the league submits the following proposals:

"That the league shall embrace in its membership all states which are prepared to participate in formulating, and undertake to observe, a code of international law.

"That the subscribing nations shall be represented on the International Tribunal and contribute to the maintenance of the forces necessary to enforce its decisions.

"That each subscribing nation shall agree in such matters as are not made the subject of international law, to submit all disputes with other subscribing (or non-subscribing) nations to a League of Nations council or committee before proceeding to employ force in support of its claim. The court of conciliation to have authority to impose delay for certain fixed periods in the employment of force by any subscribing nation.

"That any nation, if aggrieved by any other nation, shall have the right to seek redress from the league.

"That communities which enjoy inferior rights to those enjoyed by the whole of the citizens from whom their national government directly derives, shall have the right to seek redress from the league.

"That the league shall be invested with the right to decide what communities shall be regarded as nations; and the territorial limits of national government.

"That the league shall be entitled, upon its own initiative, to undertake the control of the internal affairs of any nation in which civil commotions may become so violent and prolonged as to jeopardize the peace or good government of other nations."

Society's Open Letter

"The society has now sent an open letter to the 'American League to Enforce Peace' and to the 'Association Française pour la Société des Nations,' in which it makes two proposals:

"(1) That a new article should be added to those submitted to the Peace Conference which should embody the essence of the following proposals as they were framed in 1917 by the society, viz:

"(a) That communities which enjoy inferior rights to those enjoyed by the whole of the citizens from whom their national governments directly derive shall have the right to seek redress from the league.

"(b) That the league shall be invested with the right to decide what communities shall be regarded as nations—and the territorial limits of national government."

It observes that these proposals if adopted would invest the league with great discretionary powers which it would doubtless employ with great

caution and reluctance, and only when other means had failed, and that without such powers the league must soon find itself stopped in many matters of vital international importance.

"(2) As complementary—or, in the event of rejection, as alternative—to the foregoing suggestion we propose that a further article should be added to the proposed covenant making provision for the reference of the claims of subject peoples to a series of international public discussion and recommendations. The primary purpose of such discussion would be to secure the recognition of the right of the nations generally to investigate and pronounce upon all problems involving national boundaries and national rights.

"The selection of the states to appoint conferences, to advise upon each problem as it may arise, might be vested in the proposed League of Nations executive council, subject to the directing principle that the states invited to offer their advice should be chosen for their impartiality upon the matter at issue.

An International Parliament

"The advantages of the national conference method are that it would insure great international education upon every issue referred to it and a great international sanction for decisions which in its absence would be difficult—if not impossible—for any League of Nations council or committee to take upon its own unsupported authority. While preserving the sovereign rights of sovereign states it would secure the essential advantage of an international Parliament. From the operation of the principle a code of international law would naturally and inevitably develop.

"The amendments are necessary if the Constitution of the league is to conform to the noble sentiments expressed by President Wilson and endorsed by the Association Française. As the Constitution stands, it offers no avenue of appeal or redress to subject peoples other than those redeemed by the chances of war, and even involves the international endorsement and moral sanction of those who, without any arrière-pensée, have pursued this great ideal through all discouragements of the past."

MOROCCO'S GREAT FUTURE PREDICTED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—In an interview given to La Vigie Marocaine, just before the opening of the Casablanca Agricultural Show last year,

Mr. René Leclerc sketched the history of the various exhibitions in the protectorate during the last few years, and expressed his belief in the great future before Morocco based on its agricultural resources.

The series of exhibitions in the French protectorate commenced at Casablanca in 1915, when an exhibition was held intended to show the natives all the resources of French industries. Both on that occasion and in the fairs at Fez and Rabat in the two following years agriculture had a place, though in Fez little more was included than the products of the district. There had been some intention of holding a Franco-Moroccan fair at Marrakesh in the spring of 1919, but the situation during the first six months of 1918 made it appear that there would be much greater difficulties in carrying out that scheme than in the case of the earlier affairs; there now seemed a probability that the scheme would be revived. Nothing had been arranged in 1918, but at the end of July the Resident-General decided that the series of fairs must not be broken, the orders were given and, for the first time, an entirely agricultural exhibition was organized.

Moroccan agriculture, Mr. René Leclerc said, was showing its resources at a time when the Allies' successes and the German reverses were raising more than ever the question of the world's supplies. All the world, after the inevitable privations of the war, would want ample food, would wish to accumulate stocks, and there would be an intense, limitless demand for foodstuffs and raw materials of all sorts; appeal would be made to exporting countries like Morocco, and all that they could produce would be bought in advance. France would first of all apply to her colonies and protectorates and would be only too pleased to be able to count on Moroccan resources in forming her reserves.

The exports from the French protectorate had increased from year to year. The tonnage of the ports of Casablanca and Safi, especially, had reached, particularly in export, unexpected figures, and all that went out increased the country's power to import and its trade. Until the protectorate was established, Morocco, where agriculture was stationary, exported a third of what it imported. Since the war, there had been a tendency toward establishing a balance, and in 1917 the export of goods had been equal, in tonnage at least, to the imports.

It was to be hoped, it was practically certain, Mr. Leclerc said in conclusion, that as a result of the effort, Moroccan agriculture and stock-raising would soon exceed in tonnage and value the amount imported.

ANNEXATION DEBATE IN LUXEMBOURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg.—The Chamber has voted a sum of 10,000 francs for expenditure in connection with the return of the Luxembourg soldiers who fought in the French armies. The assembly has resumed the discussion on the subject of the referendum, and a Liberal member, Mr. Brasseur, asked why the representatives of the entente powers had not returned to Luxembourg. A Socialist deputy said that the body of annexationist tendencies was kept alive for the purpose of providing support to the dynasty. He proposed that a commission should be appointed to enter into discussion with the neighbors of Luxembourg. Mr. Diderich, Liberal, declared that the referendum would constitute a violation of the Constitution. Mr. Pescator, Liberal, stated that annexation had never formed part of his political program. He added it would be impossible for Luxembourg to form part of the League of Nations if the country and the dynasty did not offer sufficient guarantees.

WOMEN AND HEALTH MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a women's meeting, organized by the Ministry of Health, a resolution was passed urging that a special women's consultative council should be set up at the Ministry of Health, and that women should be adequately represented on all other councils. The meeting further asked that the higher appointments made at the new Ministry should be fairly apportioned between men and women. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who presided, said that the demand was justified because women were brought nearer to the elemental conditions of life, while to a large extent they had acted as pioneers in the matter of national life. Mrs. H. B. Irving said that the appalling state of public health was largely due to the fact that women had been unable to put forward their point of view, owing to their hopeless minority on public bodies. The suffragists' telegraphic address, "Voiceless, London," she thought, admirably described them. Viscountess Rhonda said that they pressed for women in the new Ministry because it was vital in the interests of the Ministry that women should be there. It was also good for the Nation that women should be in this Ministry. Women throughout the country would really act as retailers of health, while the Ministry would be in the position of the wholesaler. Therefore it was essential women should be represented on the Ministry.



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ROBINSON CRUSOE, 1719-1919

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Robinson Crusoe," of course, defies criticism. It calmly defied it when it first took London by storm just two hundred years ago, and left the world of letters, or a large part of it, in high dudgeon over the triumph of "an illiterate fellow whose name I forget," as Swift was wont to speak of the ever-resilient Defoe, and it has defied criticism ever since. It is quite in vain that the capricious critic discovers glaring discrepancies and inconsistencies in the story; the world, especially the young world, continues to read it with supreme satisfaction, and "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner, as Related by Himself," is certainly as popular today and immeasurably more widely read than it was in the days of the first George.

And wherein consists its amazing charm, even for grown-ups? It lies, of course, in its amazing verisimilitude. Defoe did not describe the strange and surprising adventures of the mariner of York as an onlooker. Whatever truth there may be in his statement that the whole story was but an allegory of his own life, there can be no question that he "got him away to his island" when he was actually writing his book as utterly and entirely as ever did Fiona Macleod to his beloved Scottish moors and lochs.

Like a Very Excellent Letter

Wherever one opens "Robinson Crusoe," one finds the story moving forward with all the delightful haziness and inconsequential detail of a very excellent letter. Take this, for instance:

"I mentioned before that I had a great mind to see the whole island, and that I had traveled up the brook, and so on to where I built my bow, and where I had an opening quite to the sea on the other side of the island. I now resolved to travel quite across to the seashore on that side; so, taking my gun, a hatchet, and my dog, and a larger quantity of powder and shot than usual, with two biscuit cakes and a great bunch of raisins in my pouch for my store, I began my journey. When I had passed the vale where my bow stood, as above, I came within view of the sea to the west, and it being a very clear day, I fairly descried land—whether an island or a continent I could not tell; but it lay very high, extending from the W. to the W. S. W. at a very great distance; by my guess, it could not be less than fifteen or twenty leagues off.

"I could not tell what part of the world this might be, otherwise than that I knew it must be part of America, and as I concluded, by all my observations, must be near the Spanish dominions, and perhaps was all inhabited by savages where, if I should have landed, I had been in a worse condition than I was now, and therefore I acquiesced in the dispositions of Providence, which I began now to own and believe ordered everything for the best. I say I quieted my mind with this, and left afflicting myself with fruitless wishes of being there. With these considerations, I walked very leisurely forward."

So does he intrigue us at every point. Who does not wish to follow him, as with the dog at his heels he walks along into the "open or savannah fields," that he found "sweet, adorned with flowers and grass, and full of fine woods"? Who that does not share with him his joy when he succeeds, shortly afterward, in catching the young parrot, destined to become so famous, or does not enter into his fine spirit of exploration as he sets up his post on the seashore to mark the limit of his travels, and plans, one day, to make a journey round the whole island? Then how understandable is his impatience at last to be "at home again," from whence he had been absent "above a month." "I cannot express," he writes, "what a satisfaction it was to me to come to my old hut, and lie down in my hammock-bed. This little wandering journey, without settled place of abode, had been so unpleasant to me that my own house, as I called it to myself, was a perfect settlement to me, compared to that; and it rendered everything about me so comfortable, that I resolved I would never go a great way from it again, while it should be my lot to stay on the island."

Its Universal Appeal

Of course he didn't keep his resolve. He made many explorations afterward to the uttermost part of his kingdom. Nevertheless his determination has found an echo in every heart, at some time or another. Even Crusoe on Crusoe's island said in his heart, as he turned over on his hammock-bed,

East, west,
Home's the best.

And this is, of course, the essence of Defoe's genius as the father of English realistic fiction. As one commentator has said of him, or rather of his

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Robinson Crusoe, from an old engraving

great work, "Robinson Crusoe" has lived longest, because it lives most, because it was detached, as it were, from its own time and organized for a separate existence. No matter of what nation the reader may be or of what time, he finds in "Robinson Crusoe" a story provided for him in which nothing is unfamiliar and nothing has to be explained.

The invitation, at every turn, to enter wholeheartedly into the lonely man's hopes and plans, to sympathize with his failures, and to rejoice in his triumphs is irresistible. It is the same whether the matter in hand is the gradual year by year accumulation of corn sufficient to supply him with bread, from a few chance grains shaken out in an unthinking moment from a ship's sack, or his triumph in at last lashing an earthen vessel sufficiently well to hold water, or his failure in the building of a boat. The building of the boat is, indeed, a typical instance. His first attempt, his laborious work, week after week, on the great tree trunk, hacking it, shaping it, burning it, and then his discovery that he could not move it down to the sea, it is all told with a strange, simple vividness, as are his plans and devices to meet the difficulty and his final determination to abandon the idea in this form and to cut his losses. He made a boat in the end, of course, and had much adventure in it, but the old boat lay where the tree had fallen; and the moss grew over it, and the sun and rain weathered and cracked it, "a memorandum to teach me to be wiser the next time."

A Question of Clothes

It is always in his incorrigible inventiveness and resourcefulness, an inventiveness and resourcefulness that bid defiance to discouragement, that Crusoe makes his greatest appeal. Almost every incident in the story is an illustration of this. Several have already been given and one more must suffice—the question of clothes.

After explaining how his clothes began to "decay mightily," he goes on to tell about the skins that he had saved, and how some of them were so "dry and hard that they were fit for little"; how others were "very useful"; and how he set to work to make him clothes from them. "The first thing I made of these was a great cap for my head, with the hair on the outside, to shoot off the rain; and this I performed so well that, after I made me a suit of clothes wholly of these skins—that is to say a waistcoat, and breeches open

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at the knees, and both loose, for they were rather wanted to keep me cool than to keep me warm. . . . After this, I spent a great deal of time and pains to make me an umbrella. Thus does the picture of the traditional Crusoe take his place in the world's portrait gallery, and it is safe to say that no veritable historical character could ever be surer of instant recognition than the mariner of York.

WOMEN IN LIQUOR BARS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The market, license and relief committee of the City Council decided that women should be prevented by by-law from working in jitney bars where 2 per cent beer and soft drinks are sold. It was also agreed that such places should be strictly regulated by license, with the understanding that the moment any further trouble arises with them the city will promptly abolish and prohibit them. Crown Prosecutor Graham, who attended the meeting, stated that the jitney bars were smuggling places for whisky and a most prolific source of crime. He also attacked the poolrooms on the ground that many youthful burglars had been caught operating in gangs lately, and in each case it was always found that these gangs met in poolrooms.

BUFFALO AND CANADIAN GRAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
KINGSTON, Ontario—Mr. Francis King, secretary of the Canadian Maritime Association, in discussing Kingston's grain trade prospects on the completion of the new Welland Canal, says: "Buffalo has taken much Canadian grain because the man who sells the grain to Europe has sent it that way, figuring the cheapest through rate, including insurance, storage, lake, rail and port facilities and ocean carriage; and the United States Atlantic seaboard has had the advantage over Montreal in this computation. The carrier has little or nothing to do with the drift of the grain. A reasonable share will seek any profitable route, but the great bulk of it will go the cheapest way."

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THE BOLSHEVIKI AND THEIR PRISONS

The following description of personal experiences in Russia was given by Roger E. Simmons, trade commissioner, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association in their annual convention in Chicago. In this article Mr. Simmons tells of the prison system under the Bolsheviki. Parts I and II of Mr. Simmons' experiences were published in The Christian Science Monitor on April 21 and 24.

I was taken out to the prison and thrown in a cell. In there was a Britisher who had been arrested the day before. He was a man who had been educated at Oxford, although he was born in Russia; he was a very fine man. I asked him why he was arrested, and he said, "All I know is that I spoke English on the streets of Volodga; that is all I can get." At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they came and took him out of the cell. They gave him about a four minutes' hearing, and he came back very much worried. He said, "I don't like these people; they are not Russians." He said, "I don't know what is going to be the outcome, or what is going to be the outcome of this." They came in again at 6:30, led that man out and shot him. The guard told me they shot him that evening for speaking English on the streets of Volodga.

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ward last week was shot for trying to deliver a letter and the man who gave him the letter was also shot."

Well, I was face to face with death by starvation or death by being shot. One had a chance and one did not. So I appealed to this man as best I could. I told him that it was his duty and the duty of his country to help an official of a government out of prison when he had been unjustly imprisoned. But he refused. Two hours afterward he came to the door, and those doors were all solid wood, and they have peep holes about six inches in diameter. He lifted up the shutter and he yelled, "2466." That was my number. I was a criminal. And I went to that hole and he said, "If you have got that letter handy and will give it to me immediately I will try to deliver it." He had no more said than that letter went through the hole. And I saw him stuff it down into his boot. And if ever a man lived in suspense and anxiety I lived in it for 36 hours afterward. I didn't know whether he was going to be faithful or not. But, fortunately, he was, and that letter fell into the hands of the Swedish Consul-General, who went to Trotzky and got my permit for release, and I was liberated four hours after he had received that letter.

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CIVILIZATION YET
IN WORLD BALANCE

John Galsworthy. Speaking in New York, Says Its Destiny Hangs Upon America for a Century—Course Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Unity between Great Britain and the United States is absolutely essential for the preservation of civilization, and upon America the destiny of civilization may hang for the next century, said John Galsworthy, in an address in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University.

"Underneath surface differences and irritations we English-speaking peoples are fast bound together," said Mr. Galsworthy. "May it not be in misery and iron? If America walks upright, so shall we; if she goes bowed under the weight of machines, money, and materialism, we, too, shall creep our ways. We run a long race, we nations; a generation is but a day. But in a day one may leave the track, and never again recover it."

"We English-speaking nations are by chance, as it were, the balancing ballast for the future. It is absolutely necessary for the happiness of the world that we should remain united. The comradeship that we feel must and surely shall abide. For unless we work together and in no selfish or exclusive spirit—goodbye to civilization! It will vanish like the dew off grass. The betterment, not only of America and the British Nation, but of all mankind, is and must be our object."

America's Opportunity

"I look very eagerly and watchfully to America. She will now be, more emphatically than ever, in material things, the most important and powerful nation of the earth. We British have legitimate and somewhat breathless interest in the use she will make of her strength, and in the course of her national life, for this will greatly influence the course of our own. But power for real light and leading in America will depend, not so much on her material wealth, or her armed force, as on what her attitude toward life, and what the ideals of her citizens are going to be."

"Americans have an eagerness for knowledge; they have also, for all their absorption in success, the aspiring eye. They do want the good thing. These qualities, in combination with material strength, give America her chance. Yet, if she does not set her face against the domination of machines, against being held helpless in the grip of blind industry, indifferent to everything but monetary success, we are all bound for downhill. If she goes in for spread-eagleism, if her aspirations are toward quantity, not quality, we shall all go on being comminuted. If she should get that purse-and-power-proud fever which comes from national success, we are still destined to another world flare up. The burden of proving that democracy can be real and yet live up to an ideal of health and beauty, will be on America's shoulders, and on ours. What are we and Americans going to make of our inner life, of our individual habits of thought? What are we going to reverence, and what despise?"

The Decision Awaited

"Do we mean to lead, in spirit and in truth, not in more money and guns? Britain is an old country, though still in her prime, I hope; America is yet on the threshold. Is she to step out into the sight of the world as a great leader? That is for America the long decision, to be worked out, not so much in her Senate and her Congress, as in her homes and schools. On America, now that the war is over, the destiny of civilization may hang for the next century. The motto 'noblesse oblige' applies as much to democracy as ever it did to the old-time aristocrat. It applies with terrible vividness to America. Ancestry and nature have bestowed on her great gifts."

"To do our jobs really well and to be brotherly! To seek health and insure beauty. If, in Britain and America, in all the English-speaking nations, we can put that simple faith into real and thorough practice, what may not this century yet bring forth? Shall man, the highest product of creation, be content to pass his little day in a house like unto Bedlam?"

"When the present great task in which we have joined hands is really ended; when once more from the shuttered mad-house the figure of Peace steps forth and stands in the place of war, and we may go our ways again in the beauty and wonder of a new morning—let it be with this view in our hearts: 'No more of madness—in war, or in peace.'"

ANTI-DRY CAMPAIGN
IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Circulation throughout the State of referendum petitions against the National Prohibition Amendment and the Harris Act to enforce the amendment was begun yesterday by the California Grape Growers Protective Association. The association expects to obtain twice the 34,433 signatures required to place the issue on the ballot at the next general election.

FOOD TO BE SOLE
EXCHANGE MEDIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—That food will be the sole medium of exchange with central European peoples has been decided by the Federal Reserve Board. Money transfers to these na-

tions must be made through the American Relief Administration. This cash will be used for the purchase of food in the United States to be forwarded to Europe and sold to the people of the central countries at its value in their own currency.

This arrangement applies to Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, German Austria, and Turkey. Russia and Germany are not mentioned. No definite arrangements have been made regarding this. The ruling does not apply to cash transfers to Belgium. This plan is expected to save a large part of the \$100,000,000 appropriated by Congress for relief work in central Europe which saving is to be used in assisting in the reestablishment of trade and financial activities there.

CONFERENCES ON
STEEL RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Steel prices were discussed for more than two hours yesterday by members of the Industrial Board and Judge Robert S. Lovett, Henry Walters, and H. L. Youmans, representing the United States Railroad Administration. This was the first conference between the board and the Railroad Administration since President Wilson cabled from Paris requesting that they resume negotiations.

George N. Peek, chairman of the Industrial Board, stated after this conference that the representatives of the Railroad Administration would telegraph the results of the conference to Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, who is in California. He would not disclose the nature of the facts to be telegraphed to Mr. Hines, but further conference will depend upon the decision Mr. Hines makes after receiving information about yesterday's conference.

In the event an agreement on steel prices is reached, the Industrial Board plans to proceed promptly to stabilize prices in other basic industries, and to work for lower prices on food products.

MISS TROY RELEASED
ON FEDERAL ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Miss Lillian Scott Troy of San Francisco has been released by immigration authorities, after establishing proof of her citizenship. A petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which was to have been heard yesterday by Judge A. N. Hand in the federal court, was withdrawn, following Miss Troy's release.

Miss Troy, who is an honorary member of the Workers Union of England, and who was associated with Larkin and Connelly in Dublin in the general strike of 1913, was deported from England, it is reported, as an undesirable alien. On her arrival on the Carmania in New York harbor on Monday, she was met by a delegation from the Irish Progressive League.

WOMEN AS CONSTABLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KALISKASKA, Michigan—Ten women were elected as constables in Kaliskaska County, and two as village treasurers. Mrs. Blanche Aldridge of South Boardman and Mrs. Edith Rader of Pile Lake were elected to the treasurerships. Among the constables elected is Mrs. Sadie Hill of Rapid City, who frequently assists her husband in the blacksmith shop.

JAPANESE ENGINEERS ON TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

RUTLAND, Vermont—U. Makino and V. Hatakeyama, civil engineers from Tokyo, Japan, have been in this city to observe the hydro-electrical stations for ideas which can be suitably carried out in Japan in an electrical railway line which is to be built. From here the engineers went to Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

SCHOOL MEASURE FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—The state Legislature adjourned yesterday with no action taken by the Senate on the school bill amended by the Assembly to exclude Japanese children from regular schools in those districts where special provision has been made for Mongolians.

BIRD DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Friday, May 2, preceding the anniversary of John James Audubon, the American ornithologist, will be observed as Bird Day in the schools in the State of Alabama.

NON-PARTISANS
OPPOSE OWN ACTS

Four Laws Passed by North Dakota Legislature, Which Is Under League Control, Are Protested by League Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Four of the laws enacted by the last Legislature, which was under Non-Partisan League control, have met with opposition from within the league membership as well as without. The fact that league state officials, rejecting some of the league legislation, have remained loyal to the league, has somewhat complicated the situation.

The Independent Voters Association is expected to be thus aided in its attack on the league program, but it cannot, of course, rely on the support of these league officials in its fight on the rest of the league laws.

Initiative petition for a mill and elevator association, to be financed with \$2,000,000 in state bonds, instead of \$5,000,000, as provided by the league act; to provide for a home building association, and to issue \$10,000,000 for rural credits, to be administered by the Board of University and School Lands, rather than by the Bank of North Dakota, as the league program provides, already have been circulated and filed. Only 10,000 signatures were required, and more than 20,000 were obtained. Petitions referring the five measures which league state officials are opposed to, and also attacking the industrial league, and also attacking the industrial commission, Bank of North Dakota, and other so-called league program acts, have already been signed by 27,000 voters. The Constitution requires 30,000 signatures to make the calling of a special election compulsory. Governor Frazier last winter promised the Senate he would call a special election upon the filing of petitions containing 15,000 signatures.

The most discussed of the measures which drew opposition from league officials is the law establishing a monopoly of public printing, under which \$300,000 of this business may be distributed annually by the Public Printing Commission among 53 newspapers to be designated by it.

This and several other laws fostered by the league drew fire from Attorney-General William Langer, State Auditor Kositzky, and Secretary of State Hall, all league state officials. A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, rebuked them for their stand.

Three lines of attack on league measures have been made. Langer, Hall and Kositzky are standing alone in their battle as leaguers against the control of Townley in the league; the Independent Voters Association is independently waging its initiative and referendum campaign against league and non-league acts; while neither of these two factions claims any connection with the tax-payers' committee, which has assailed the league program in the courts.

RHODE ISLAND ROADS
IN NEED OF REPAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Rhode Island roads are in need of immediate extensive repairing in order to make the cost of transportation less for the citizens of the State, according to Irving W. Patterson, chief engineer of the Rhode Island State Board of Public Roads. The cost will be close to \$7,000,000, he declared, because the State has appropriated no money since 1913 which could be used for improving the highway system, and unless aid is given to the roads this year, the cost will be much higher, in his opinion.

According to Mr. Patterson, the board has made adequate plans to put into operation a systematic program of improvements immediately, providing the State Assembly, which ends its session this week, appropriates money for this purpose. The board plans to spend about \$40,000 a mile on the construction of roads, designing the roads according to the amount and nature of the traffic. It hopes to spend an average of \$2,500,000 a year for the next three years.

SENATOR DEFENDS
COTTON AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—That the combination of farmers to bring about a wide reduction in the acreage planted in cotton this season cannot be prosecuted under the federal anti-trust laws as in restraint of trade, notwithstanding that it is admitted to be

a price-fixing movement, is declared in a statement issued by Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia. Senator Smith was a member of the congressional committee which revised the Clayton Act in 1913, and he says: "We expressly provided that nothing contained in the anti-trust laws should be construed to forbid the existence and operation of agricultural organizations, or prevent them from lawfully carrying out their legitimate objects. In the appropriation bill for the enforcement of anti-trust laws, we provided that no part of the appropriation should be expended for the prosecution of farmers' associations or farmers who cooperate in an effort to obtain a fair price for their products."

HYDROPLANE IN
SUCCESSFUL TEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The success with which the NC-3, the most modern of naval hydroplanes, adjusted herself to air and water on her maiden voyage on Wednesday, which lasted for 33 minutes, while carrying nine passengers, affords basis for the intimation that the United States may start an airplane first on a trans-Atlantic flight and leave before the Sopwith and Martinsyde biplanes are able to overcome climatic conditions now holding them at Newfoundland.

Before the flight was attempted, the new machine was taken from its hangar and a squad of experts tested its four 12-cylinder Liberty motors. According to officers at the naval station, two new features will be experimented with on the NC-1 and NC-4, because of the great improvement in the new sea boat. The new model, in addition to eliminating the pilot carriage, and using three tractor motors and two pushers, has a combination engine and chemical firing apparatus.

INTERNED GERMAN
SHIPS TURNED OVER

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The delivery of interned German steamers to the United States, instructions for which have been received by the Argentine Government from Germany, will place under the United States flag vessels having a total tonnage of 27,563. The Foreign Minister says that the Bahia Blanca, which was purchased from Germany by the Argentine Government, is not included in the vessels to be transferred.

SELECTION OF NAVAL
SEA-FLIGHT CREWS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Officers and men of the naval aviation section, who are to man the three seaplanes in the trans-Atlantic flight next month have been selected exclusively from among those who could not be given duty overseas in the war. Commander John H. Towers will command the fleet, which has been officially designated as "NC seaplane division 1."

RUSSIAN THISTLE USED AS FEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—One of the most noxious weeds of western Kansas has been found to be of value to the farmers and stockmen of that region as a feed. It is the Russian thistle, a weed which has ruined hundreds of acres of valuable lands. It has heretofore been regarded as a persistent weed pest, and some consideration has been given to legislation and state aid in eradicating it.

INCREASE IN FARES VOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The Michigan House has voted to raise railroad and interurban fares in Michigan. After the present war rate of three cents a mile is abandoned, railroads and interurbans may charge two and one-half cents a mile. The bill excludes the lines of the Detroit United Railways, which are making good returns.

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AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

Sat. Aft. at 2:30 and Sat. Eve. at 8, April 26

Boston Symphony Orchestra

HENRI RABAUD, Conductor

Soloist—SOPHIE BRANCAU, Contralto

(Met. Op. Co.)

Single Tickets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

(No War Tax)

The Regular Friday Concert, April 25, will be given Saturday Aft., April 26.

FOUR WAYS TO HELP
MAKE WORLD DRY

Program Laid Out for Work in United States—Prohibition Envoy to Europe Gives Details of Temperance Crusade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The fight for world-wide prohibition is on in earnest and will have its first test next year in Scotland; 41 vice-presidents of the prohibition organizations have been selected in as many countries; and the United States is expected to help in four ways to further the fight the world over.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Scanlon, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance, who has just returned from Europe, where he conferred with prohibition leaders from many countries of the world, will make this report to the Presbyterian General Assembly in St. Louis next month. He declared upon his return here.

The old organization, known as the International Prohibition Confederation, organized 10 years ago, has given way to a newer and greater organization, known as the World Prohibition Federation, Dr. Scanlon said. The new name for the organization was adopted at a conference of the prohibition federations of Great Britain in London, at the same time the four ways in which the United States can help were decided upon. Dr. Scanlon declared these to be:

1. By supplying literature in all lines and languages and by keeping the various countries interested in the movement informed as to the progress in the United States.

2. By inviting representatives from various countries to come here and study America's methods. These representatives would include government officials, business men, scientists, and educators.

3. By sending persons—propagandists—to the various countries to speak on the question and testify as to its effect.

4. By assisting financially in the countries where fights are centered.

"There is no doubt these four lines

will be followed," Dr. Scanlon said. "I will submit them to the Presbyterian General Assembly and will urge their adoption."

Dr. Scanlon went to Europe on a dual mission. He is treasurer of the \$60,000 fund established by Congress to help defray the expenses of an international congress to study alcoholism, and one of the purposes of the trip was to arrange for a date for the meeting of the congress. His second errand was to inquire, at the behest of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance and the National Dry Federation, as to ways in which America could assist Europe in advancing prohibition.

He went direct to Paris, holding a number of conferences there with representatives of Spain, Holland, Italy, Belgium, and other countries, then went to London, where he attended the federation's meeting, after which he visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

PRAISE FOR Y. M. C. A.
SERVICE OVERSEAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Clarence H. Howard, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Commonwealth Steel Company, arrived at New York on Wednesday, via Halifax from France, where he has spent several months in government service on a special mission. While in France and Germany he made a study of the work of the army and navy Y. M. C. A. because of criticism prevalent in the United States at the time of his sailing overseas, and he has nothing but words of praise for the present program and the war-time accomplishments. "As I saw the work of the Y. M. C. A. at scores of places, and it has some 1500 centers," said he, "my conclusions were that men and women are doing a wonderful service."

CAMP FOR MILITIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Notification has been received here that the bid of the city of Montgomery for Camp Sheridan has been accepted. The offer was \$10,000 and other valuable considerations for all permanent improvements. The city expects to use the camp as a permanent site for encampments of the state militia.

CLOSER AMERICAN
ALLIANCE URGED

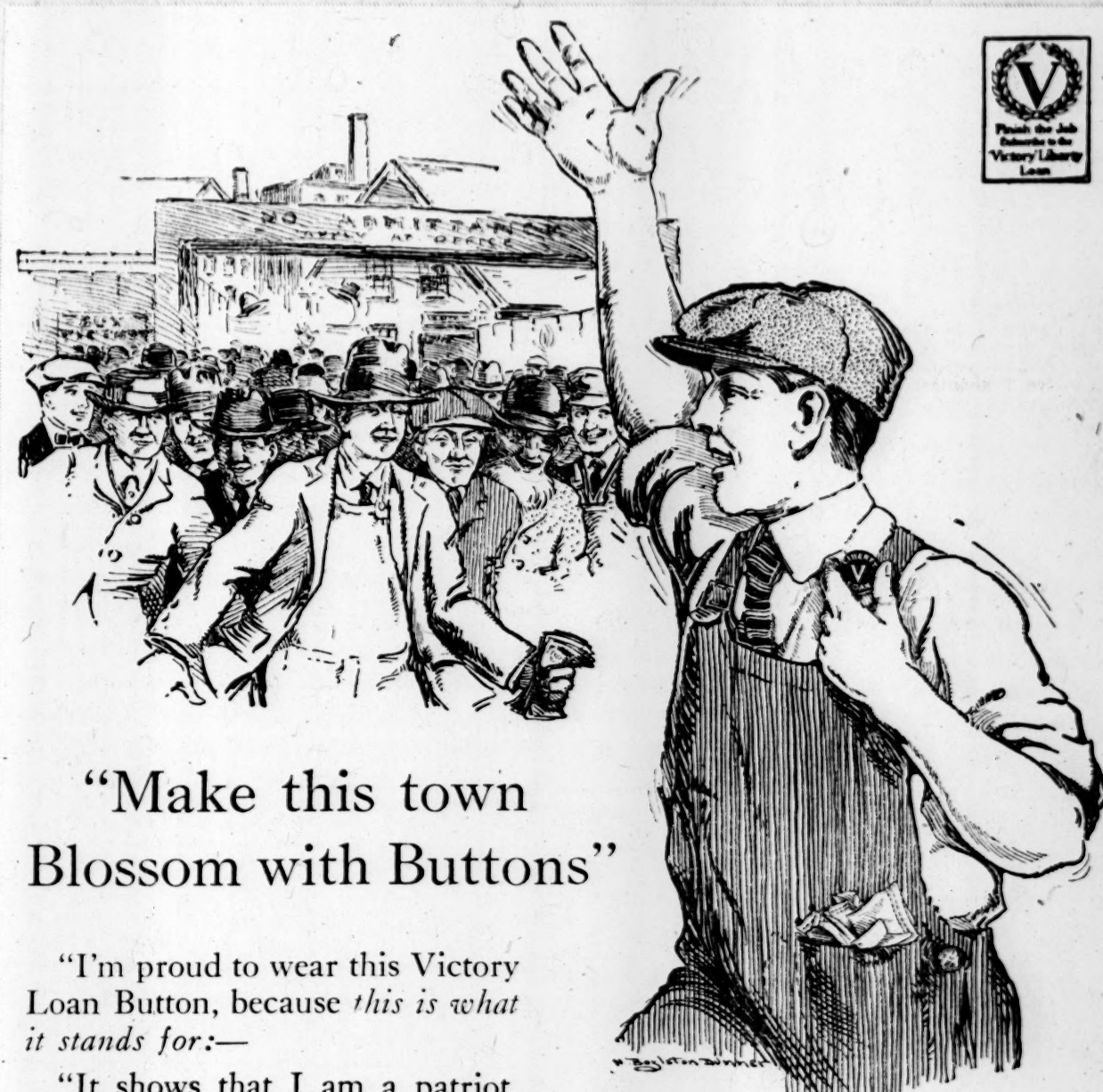
Spokesman for American Latin League Seeks Closer Commercial and Friendly Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In an address before the San Francisco Advertising Club, Dr. J. Z. Uriburu, general manager of the American Latin League, who is engaged in various activities tending to bring about a better understanding between the peoples and nations of South and Central America and those of the United States, corrected what he regarded as some popular misconceptions in the United States regarding conditions in these countries, and set forth what he believed to be some of the lines along which trade relations between the two sections of the Western Hemisphere may best be developed.

Speaking in a general way concerning the realization of the solidarity of interests and aspirations between what he described as the South and Central American peoples, Dr. Uriburu, without minimizing in any way the effect of trade and commerce in bringing about a closer unity of the Americas, said that the spiritual union of these peoples will bring about common understanding and friendship, and that these, in turn, will establish trade and commerce.

"While international relations are good and necessary," he said, "they cannot do all that is essential. Friendship must be established in other ways than by international relations set up by governmental action." One of the methods advocated by the speaker for effecting closer relations between the United States and its southern neighbors was for American business men themselves to visit the southern countries for business purposes, rather than to send their representatives. This method, he said, would for various reasons tend to save much time in establishing closer business and social ties between the two sections.



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"It shows that I am not only doing my patriotic duty, but that I am a good business man, and

know that the "Victory" Loan is the safest possible investment.

"That's what my Victory Button stands for."

"Let's make this old town 'Blossom with Buttons.'"

"For who cannot afford at least \$1.00 a week in this land of peace and prosperity?"

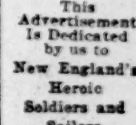
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STANFORD HAS
TWO VETERANS

Rowing at Big Pacific Coast University This Spring Is Being Financed by Undergraduate Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California—Financed entirely by student contributions, rowing at Leland Stanford Junior University is gaining new impetus this spring after a year's absence from the list of sport due to conditions brought about by the war. When it became apparent that the board of athletic control would be unable to finance a crew, it was at first thought that another year must elapse before the Cardinal would be represented by an eight; but an appeal to the student body for funds resulted in a quick response, and nearly \$1000 was raised to pay the crew's expenses for the season.

Although lack of competition generally limits the Stanford crew to only one regatta a season, this sport has always been held in high favor by the students, a fact which accounts for their readiness to bear the expense of the freshman and varsity eights. It is through regatta, mainly, that Stanford gained her reputation for athletic prowess throughout the east. In 1916, Stanford, by finishing a close second to Cornell University at Poughkeepsie, New York, in the race for national collegiate honors, startled the eastern colleges and awakened them to the fact that in the future, they could not reckon without the eights from the Pacific Coast.

As usual, the Stanford crew will compete in only one race this season, that with the University of California and the University of Washington at the Oakland estuary May 3. Of the five triangular regattas held by these three schools, Washington has won three and Stanford two, and the Cardinal eight is hoping to even the count with its rival from the north. The University of California has not won a race since 1908. In 1917, the last time the three crews met, Washington won an easy victory, with Stanford second and the Blue and Gold third.

Only Two Veterans

Of the crew that represented Stanford in 1917, only two men remain, R. King '19, and P. A. Watts '19 who captains the eight. King's addition to the crew was unexpected, the former stroke having arrived but a short time ago from overseas. Both of these men have had considerable experience with the sweeps and are sure to prove a tower of strength in the regatta. Three members of the 1920 freshman crew are out for the varsity, and at least two of them, H. P. McGillicray '20 and G. S. Davis '20 are sure of positions in the boat. W. M. Stamp '20 has just returned to college, and because of lack of training, may not be able to resume his place in the shell. P. W. Williamson '19, who rowed on the freshman eight of three years ago, has been holding down the number 3 position regularly in practice, and seems assured of a seat in the shell.

The remaining candidates have had little or no experience, but are rapidly acquiring the oarsman's skill. At number 2, J. E. Moore Jr. '20, J. Patrick '21, and J. A. Gray '21 are all showing splendid form, and it is doubtful which of the trio will represent the Cardinal in the regatta. L. D. Wilbur '21 and L. A. Victor '20 are putting up a good competition for the bow position.

The position of coxswain is still undecided, with P. T. Shipp '20, D. T. Robbins '19, and W. H. Combs '20 having the preference over the other candidates.

The crew is being coached this season by L. C. Rivers '17, a mainstay of the 1917 crew, who is doing graduate work at the university.

Coach Evans Is Reengaged

Rumors that Stanford was to have a new coach next fall, when American football will be resumed by the Cardinal athletes, were put at rest this week when M. C. Evans, the present coach, was reappointed at a meeting of the athletic board of control. Coach Evans has made a good impression during his short stay at the university in his handling of both the basketball and baseball men, and the news that he was to coach the Cardinal eleven next year was well received by the students.

At the same meeting, the student manager was authorized to contract for two years of American football with the University of Oregon and the Oregon Agricultural College, as well as a game with the University of Southern California. Authority was also granted to enter into contracts with the University of California and the University of Washington for crew races in 1920, 1921, and 1922. The 1920 regatta will take place at Seattle, with the 1921 and 1922 races scheduled for the Oakland estuary. Stanford's 1919 American football schedule, as it now stands, follows:

Oct. 25—Oregon Agricultural College at Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 1—St. Mary's College at Stanford;
Nov. 8—Santa Clara University at Stanford;
Nov. 22—University of Oregon at Stanford;
Nov. 29—University of Southern California at Pasadena.

BASEBALL DATES CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
EUGENE, Oregon—The two-game baseball series between the University of Oregon and Oregon Agricultural College, which was scheduled to be played here April 28 and 29, has been postponed until May 2 and 3 and will be played at Corvallis instead of in this city.

TWO VETERANS
AT OHIO STATE

Lawn Tennis Outlook Is Very Bright, Especially if H. W. Hane '20 Takes Up the Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University has a promising lawn tennis team for this spring. Both letter men from 1918 are again in college and, in addition, several new men have reported who may prove better court men than the veterans. The two veterans who are competing for the team are Capt. H. E. Davis '19 and W. G. Wirthwein '20.

Wirthwein is the better player of the two letter men. Although small he is an excellent volleyer and has great endurance. He is far from a flashy man and uses only a few strokes, but is a plodder who is regarded here as extremely hard to defeat in college circles. Last year he lacked experience, which he should overcome this spring. Davis is tall but a trifle slow. However, he is a smarter tennis man than his teammate.

Of the new men H. W. Hane '20 is by far the best. Hane played in the national championships last summer and is well known as a tennis player in Cleveland. He is unusually fast, has a powerful stroke, and has more experience than either of the varsity men. Hane may not play much this spring, because he is also a track man and will probably compete more on that team than on the court.

Other men who will make a bid for the team are W. M. Parrish '21 and H. A. Westerman '21. Both are fast men who, with some training, may develop into stars. However, much of the success of the team will depend on whether Hane spends his time on track or tennis. The schedule for the team is as follows:
April 15—Ohio Wesleyan University at Columbus; 26—Kenyon College at Columbus; 29—Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.
May 2—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Michigan; 9—University of Chicago at Chicago, Illinois; 10—Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; 15—Oberlin University at Oberlin, Ohio; 17—Purdue University at Columbus; 24—University of Michigan at Columbus.

MANY ENTRIES FOR
SPEEDWAY CONTEST

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Although entries for the 500-mile Liberty sweepstakes race do not close until May 1, the prospects of a field of more than 23 cars for the \$50,000 prize that the Indianapolis Speedway has offered for the event on May 31 are very bright. At this time 23 cars have been entered and the field of drivers includes some of the greatest.

While the armistice has been signed less than six months and peace has not yet been concluded, the field will have European drivers among its members. Jules Goux, winner of the 1913 event, will pilot a car and hopes to repeat his victory of six years ago. Jean Chassagne will come over and drive an English car. While Andre Bolliet, brother of Georges Bolliet, the famed racer, has not officially entered, he is on his way to America and will enter as soon as he arrives in New York.

The American field is topped by Ralph DePalma, the winner of the 1915 event. Along with DePalma may be reckoned such stars as Earl Cooper; Dario Resta, 1916 champion; Louis Chevrolet; Ralph Mulford, a Vanderbilt winner; and Eddie Pullen, the only American driver ever to win a grand prize event with an American car.

The Pacific Coast's interest will be divided this year. Clifford Durant, the millionaire automobile manufacturer of Oakland, will drive the car with which he won the Santa Monica road race in July and the Santa Monica road race in March and gained the Pacific Coast championship. Earl Cooper has a big following in California. Eddie Hearne will drive the car that Eli Anderson drove to third place in the 1915 race. Louis LeCocq is also coming east, and the Frenchman who gained fame on the dirt tracks has the car with which Roscoe Searles won two races this season on the Los Angeles Ascot Park speedway.

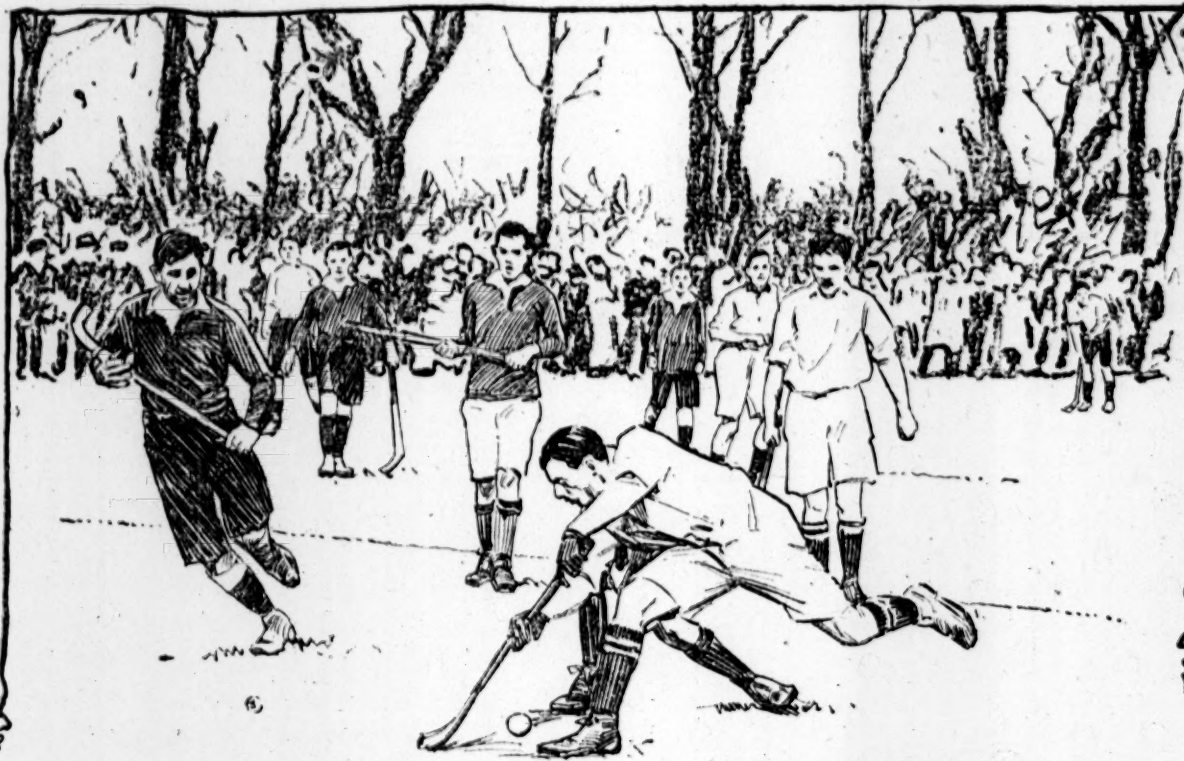
NEW HAVEN BASEBALL
CLUB CHANGES HANDS

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The New Haven baseball club of the Eastern League was sold yesterday to G. M. Weiss, a Yale University man who has been identified with semi-professional baseball here for several years. He acquires control of the players, the park at Savin Rock, and other concessions. The sale will be ratified at a special meeting of the league next Tuesday.

E. J. Dugan of Hartford has been the owner of the club, although it has been reported that J. H. Clarkin, owner of the Hartford club, also had financial control of the New Haven club.

DETROIT SIGNS YALE STAR

NEW YORK, New York—Frank Talcott, star pitcher of Yale University baseball team last year, has signed a contract with the Detroit American League Baseball Club. He will report immediately at Detroit.
Pitching for Yale last season, Talcott made a remarkable record, winning every game he pitched, including two each from Harvard and Princeton universities and one each from Cornell, Pennsylvania and Wesleyan universities and Dartmouth College. He shut out Harvard University, 5 to 0, in a game on Soldiers Field last spring.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © by Sport and General, London

A tussle in midfield

ONLY TWO GAMES IN
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Games Between Cleveland and Detroit, and Boston and New York Are Postponed—White Sox and the Athletics Win

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	2	0	1.000
Boston	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
New York	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000
St. Louis	0	2	.000

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5.
Cleveland vs. Detroit, postponed.
Boston vs. New York, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Postponements were plentiful in the American League Thursday, only two games of the schedule being contested. For the second time the opening of the Cleveland-Detroit series had to be delayed. Chicago won handsily from the St. Louis Club and advanced into first place in the league standing.

The only other result listed in this league yesterday was Philadelphia's close win from the Washington Club on the latter's home grounds by the score of 6 to 5. The game went to extra innings, as did Wednesday's contest, being decided in the 13th frame.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX WIN, 5 TO 2
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Clete of the Chicago Americans pitched a masterful game here Thursday afternoon against the St. Louis Americans, the White Sox winning, 5 to 2. St. Louis made a good start, due to a costly error by one of the White Sox, but after that Clete had excellent support. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 10 1
St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 1
Batteries—Clete and Schalk for Chicago; Sothern and Billings for St. Louis. Umpires—Morarity and Hildebrand.

ATHLETICS WIN LONG GAME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Philadelphia American League Baseball Club defeated the Washington Nationals here Thursday afternoon, 6 to 5, in a spectacular 13-inning game. The Athletic batsmen had the best of the contest but made some costly errors. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 R H E
Phila.....0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 5 14
Wash.....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 5 9 2
Batteries—Watson, Anderson and Perkins; Hoyer, Craft, Thompson and Pineda; Gharthy, Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

DARTMOUTH ENTRIES
FOR PENN CARNIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
HANOVER, New Hampshire—Ten men have been selected by Coach Harry Hillman to represent Dartmouth College in the annual Penn relay carnival in Philadelphia, of which five will compete in the sprint Medley relay championship and the one-mile relay, and five in the individual events. W. J. Carto '19, J. C. Davis '19, R. W. Goodnow '20 and A. J. Coakley '22 will run in the Medley, and H. E. Clark '20 will substitute for Coakley in the mile quartet. In the individual events H. C. Eickberg '20 is entered for the Pentathlon, E. E. Myers '20 in the pole-vault, G. C. Murphy '22 for the shot-put, and K. C. Bevan '19, L. H. Wald '21 and Murphy in the 55-pound weight and discus.

E. J. Thompson '20, joint holder of the world's high hurdle record, and W. C. Beers '20 intercollegiate winner of the shot-put are ineligible and will not make the trip. In last Saturday's interclass meet Murphy broke the college record by three feet when he threw the 35-pound weight over 46ft., while Myers cleared the bar at 12ft. 9in. in the pole-vault but knocked it off with his arm on the way down.

CAMBRIDGE HOCKEY
TEAM WINNER, 4 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
CAMBRIDGE, England—The Cambridge University Wanderers defeated a hockey team picked from the naval officers now in residence at the university by 4 goals to 0 on the university ground, March 17. The winning forwards combined well, and though the naval defense was good, they had too much to do to be able to preserve their defense intact. J. North (Queen's) scored two goals in the first half of the game and T. R. Thomson (Calus) and J. W. McBryan (Jesus) scored in the second half.

PICKUPS

David Shean, second baseman for the Red Sox in 1918, had not signed a contract for 1919 Wednesday, so did not appear on the field at all.

Gill of Holy Cross College held the Princeton varsity to two hits, Wednesday, and his team won 5 to 2. Margretts of Princeton allowed only five hits.

Owing to the parade of the twenty-sixth division today, the game at Braves Field, Boston, between Brooklyn and Boston will start at 4:15 instead of 3:15.

Pitcher Mays of the Boston Red Sox appears to be in championship form. In the opening game against New York, he held the latter to four scattered hits, and First Baseman Pipp made half of them.

The Harvard varsity nine won its second victory in four starts, Wednesday, when the Crimson defeated Colby College 6 to 0. The pitching of Bulard for Harvard was the feature, as he allowed only three scattered hits.

There were three major-league batsmen who made four hits in five times up, Wednesday. They were Catcher Schang of the Red Sox, Second Baseman Gedeon of the New York Americans, and Centerfielder Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals.

Walter Johnson is showing early-season form this year. He held the Athletics to nine hits in 13 innings, Wednesday, and shut them out. Perry allowed only seven in the same time, but three of them came in the thirteenth and scored the only run of the game.

Every player on the White Sox team made at least one hit, Wednesday, and together they captured a total of 21. This is within four of the best record made in the entire season of 1918, and that was made by the same team. The National League record for 1918 was made by St. Louis and was 26.

Pitcher Ruth of the Boston Red Sox did not waste any time in starting out to better the American League home-run record this season, as he made one on his very first trip to the plate. One other home run was made in this league, Wednesday. Collins of the White Sox making it. Two were made in the National League and both were by New York players, Doyle and Kauff being the men who made them.

From a Boston Braves' point of view, all there was to Wednesday's game was the fine all-round work of Captain Herzog at second base and the pitching of Dana Fillingim. Herzog made three of the five hits credited to him team, scored its only run, stole three bases, and accepted his five fielding chances without a slip. Fillingim pitched eight innings and allowed only three hits.

GIFTS TO UNIVERSITY
OF CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California—Charter Day, celebrated annually by the University of California, was observed on March 22, the event this year marking the fifty-first anniversary. The address was by the Hon. Charles Stetson Wheeler. Among the gifts the past year were: \$50,000 from George H. Kraft for the Herbert Kraft Scholarship Fund; \$30,000 from Elizabeth P. Mitchell for the George Ladd Prix de Paris (music), and the George Ladd Scholarship Fund, and \$5000 for the Lick Observatory Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere.

CINCINNATI CLUB
BETTERS STANDING

Defeats the St. Louis Team in a Hard-Fought Game by the Score of 3 to 1 and Is Now in Second Place

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Cincinnati	2	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
New York	1	1	.500
St. Louis	0	2	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Boston	0	2	.000

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Philadelphia 8, New York 5.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Boston vs. Brooklyn postponed.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Boston.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cincinnati increased its standing in the National League pennant race yesterday when it defeated the St. Louis Nationals 3 to 1 in the second game of the 1919 season. The victorious western club now in second place, one game behind the Brooklyn club, whose clash with the Boston Braves was postponed Thursday.

The other winners in this league were Philadelphia and Chicago; the former team defeating the New York Giants 8 to 5, and the Chicago Cubs taking an easy game from Pittsburgh by a score of 5 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA IS WINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the New York Giants here Thursday by bunching hits in the fifth and sixth innings. The score was 8 to 5. Benton and Jones of the Giants' pitching staff were both erratic and weak. Oeschger, who started for the local club, was unsteady and was replaced by Woodward. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 8 12 1
New York.....0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 5 11 5
Batteries—Oeschger, Woodward and Cady for Philadelphia; Benton, Jones, Steele and Smith for New York. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

CINCINNATI WINS, 3 TO 1

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati club of the National League defeated the St. Louis Nationals, Thursday, in a closely contested game by a score of 3 to 1. Both Sherdell and Fischer pitched good ball. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 6 0
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 3
Batteries—Sherdell and Clemens; Fischer and Hariden. Umpires—Harrison and Byron.

CUBS WIN FROM PITTSBURGH

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago National League Baseball Club won Thursday's game from the Pittsburgh club by a 5-to-1 score, gathering all of their runs in the third inning. After the third inning, Cooper, who was in the box for the Cubs, settled down. Vaughn pitched a steady and consistent game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 3
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2
Batteries—Vaughn and Kilfinger for Chicago; Cooper and Schmidt for Pittsburgh. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

KANSAS ADDING TO
ITS FARM BUREAUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
TOPEKA, Kansas—The farm bureau system has demonstrated its usefulness in Kansas so successfully that in the course of the next three years it is certain that the entire State will have a bureau in every county. The Legislature which recently adjourned appropriated \$60,946 a year for two years to meet the government's appropriation of a similar amount for carrying on the bureau activities in the different counties. There are 61 counties now organized, a larger proportion of Kansas having farm bureaus than any other state.

BIG SHIFT MADE
IN YALE CREWS

Only Two of the Men Who Rowed Against the University of Pennsylvania Retain Their Seats in the First Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The most extensive shakeup in some years in the Yale varsity and second crews occurred this week, when the two crews resumed practice over the Housatonic course at Derby, Connecticut, for the first time after the defeat of the first varsity by the first varsity crew of the University of Pennsylvania. The changes were a result of a conference by Prof. M. A. Abbott, the crew coach, and Assistant Coach A. R. Hyatt. Because of the fact that the second crew outrowed the varsity in Saturday's races against the Pennsylvania crews, the second crew having won a victory over their opponents, several of the second crew, including the stroke, C. C. Peters '19, were transferred to the first boat. H. R. Soderston '20S, was shifted to the stroke position in the second boat, from which position he was only recently transferred to the varsity. Stroke Peters of the second crew has but recently returned from France, where he distinguished himself in the tank service by seizing a French town which was in the hands of the Germans, practically single-handed, while in charge of a tank with a mechanic. His addition to the second crew braced up the eight materially, and it was to his leadership that the excellent showing against Penn was attributed.

When Professor Abbott and Coach Hyatt completed their changes there were but two of the men in the varsity retaining their old seats. L. G. Adams '20 at No. 3 and W. F. C. Ewins '21 at No. 4. F. H. Brownell '19, who had been rowing at No. 5, was shifted to the second boat, and Capt. Winter Mead '19 was shifted from No. 7 to No. 5. C. L. Hare '21 was brought from the second boat into Captain Mead's seat at No. 7. Philip Allen Jr. '20, was advanced to No. 2. J. J. Schieffelin '19, who had been rowing at No. 2 in the varsity, losing out entirely, his place being filled by B. L. Lawrence '20, from the substitutes, who was put at No. 2 oar in the second boat. J. J. Enders '19, bow oar in the varsity, changed places with H. J. Mall '21, bow of the second boat. P. D. Schreiber '20 went from the second boat to No. 6 in the varsity. Coxswains T. H. Lashar '19S, and H. D. Hadden '21, changed places.

The crews will be tried out with these changes and more may follow before the boats are finally settled for next week's races with Princeton. The freshmen eight moved to the Housatonic this week and held its first practice on the river. It will continue daily workouts until the varsity, second crew, and freshman races with Princeton on Saturday, May 3. The crews as at present constituted are:

Varsity—Bow—H. J. Mall '21; 2—Philip Allen Jr. '20; 3—L. G. Adams '20; 4—W. F. C. Ewins '21; 5—Capt. Winter Mead '19; 6—P. D. Schreiber '20; 7—C. L. Hare '21; stroke—C. C. Peters '19; coxswain—T. H. Lashar '19S.
Second Crew—Bow—J. F. Enders '19; 2—B. L. Lawrence '20; 3—P. E. Benson '21; 4—S. Moulton '20S; 5—F. H. Brownell '19; 6—C. S. Payson '21; 7—D. G. Driscoll '20S; stroke—H. D. Hadden '21.
Freshman—Bow—W. V. Whitcomb '20; 2—Warren Leslie Jr.; 3—W. N. Haldeman '20; 4—E. G. Janeway '20; 5—F. H. Mitchell '20; 6—Britten Martin; 7—G. C. Ellis; stroke—Ward Cheney; coxswain—Crawford Johnson.

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WHITE DEFEATS
C. J. STEINBUGLER

Class A Amateur Billiard Player Is Tied for First Place in the Poggenburg Cup Play

POGGENBURG BILLIARD CUP TOURNAMENT

Player	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Julian Rice	2	0	58	1.000
C. E. White	2	0	49	1.000
R. M. Steinbugler	1	1	24	.500
G. W. Spear	1	2	32	.333
C. J. Steinbugler	0	2	22	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

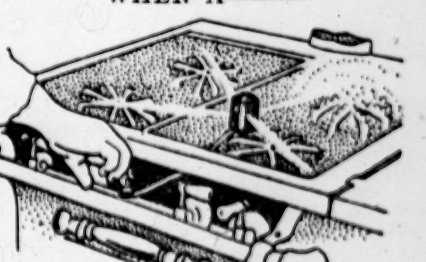
NEW YORK, New York—C. E. White, the Class A player who is taking part in the final round-robin of the Poggenburg cup amateur handicap, 18.2 bailline billiard tournament, moved up into a tie for first place in the standing Wednesday night by defeating C. J. Steinbugler, 250 to 101. He now has two straight victories to his credit the same as Julian Rice, the only Class B player in the final round.

White had to give his opponent a handicap of 135 points, but this did not seem to be much of a task as he took the lead at the very start, and by scoring in 17 consecutive innings soon had the game where it was perfectly safe. Some idea of his steadiness can be obtained from noting that in only five of his 32 innings did he fail to count at least one point. This gave him the good average of 7.26-32. He turned in a high run of 39 and another of 25. Steinbugler had an average of 3.8-31, and his high-run was one of 13. The match by innings follows:

C. E. White (250 points)—4 1 1 6 11 6 9 2 23 1 3 15 9 2 17 9 3 9 18 7 0 25 9 12 9 3 0 5 5 4—250.
C. J. Steinbugler (101 points)—1 0 3 1 11 0 7 1 3 0 1 4 5 0 0 13 4 10 4 0 0 0 10 9 1 19 2 1 1 0 4—101.

SWEENEY NAMED CAPTAIN
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A surprising part of the recent University of Pennsylvania baseball trip to Holy Cross was the announcement that G. E. Sweeney '20 had been elected captain of the team. This is Sweeney's first year as a varsity player, although he has turned out for the nine before. It was not expected that a captain would be elected until the season was further advanced. Shortstop Sweeney starred at forward on the Red and Blue basketball team, which finished first in the Intercollegiate Basketball League standing.

PITTSBURGH SELLS KING
CHICAGO, Illinois—Manager Hugo Beadek of the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club, has announced the sale of Lee King, an outfielder, to the New York Giants.

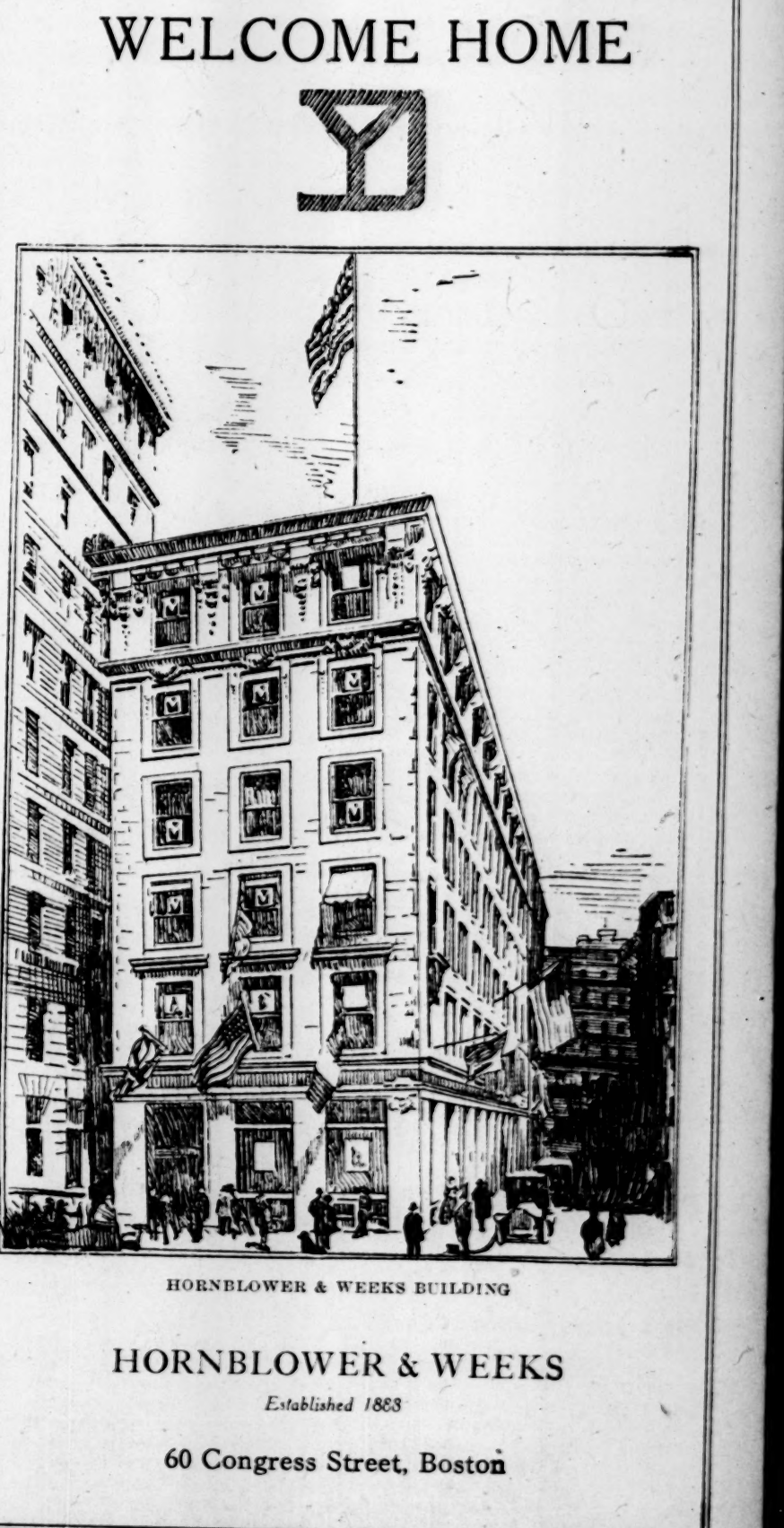
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Conservatism and the Shops

"Good news for you," announced Elizabeth, sitting down suddenly and breathlessly among the cushions of the broad couch before the fire, and letting her parcels scatter in all directions. "I've bought a suit and it hasn't a narrow skirt, either."

She paused long enough to watch the effect of this remarkable statement upon her hearers. "At least," she modified, "it is quite honest, it is not too narrow. It's quite the sensible thing, not wide enough to get in one's way, and not narrow enough to hinder one in stepping into street cars and such. The best of it all is that I got it at a shop where some buyer has come to her senses and realized that the majority of women do not care to be put into a blue serge straight-jacket. That's what most of this season's costumes have reminded me of. I've looked upon those who hobble along, slashes in their skirts being perfectly noticeable behind, and I vowed not to have a new suit at all if it had to be of this variety."

"Elizabeth and I have been feeling for some time," went on the mother of this voluble young person, "that much of this is the fault of the shops. In the first place, of course, the blame rests with the designers—presumably a lot of impressionable Frenchmen who are looking out for the bizarre and the picturesque to send over to their American customers. They will continue to turn out such extremes as hobble skirts, at intervals with hoops, just so long as women will stand for them. But, after all, they aren't the only designers, thanks be. Houses in New York and Chicago, altering and adapting these styles to their own trade, effect certain quieter and more conservative styles; and it is they who should be encouraged, aided and abetted along their path to the sane and the practical. Shops which seek to be up to the minute in what they show will display, particularly early in the season, close copies of the Paris designs, things never in the world meant for the average woman to wear. If she will refuse to accept these, the shops will come to see that they must offer the more practical modes. Why can't women see this point and act accordingly?"

"I'll tell you one reason why, Mother," said Elizabeth, munching at a chocolate the while. "Lots of women haven't the time; they go just as you know that I have to do, between business appointments to do their shopping. They dash into the shop which experience has convinced them to be the most satisfactory, call for garments of the needed sort, and proceed to select the best of the lot. If these things are extreme and therefore ugly, which is usually the case, they must take the least extreme, the least ugly. They can't give the thought and the time to insisting upon something else being made or ordered to measure. It's too everlastingly difficult. Why, a woman must talk and argue and describe, and strive to convince the saleswoman that she is in the right; by that time, she has missed all her appointments and, like enough, has not yet made herself clear to her hearer. It simply can't be borne, not by the business woman."

"Well, then, why isn't it the task of others, primarily, of those who can arrange to give their wardrobe a little more careful consideration? Perhaps it is; yet it wouldn't be fair to place all the burden upon their shoulders, either. For, you know, my dear, that I always insist you might adjust matters rather better, if you would. Remember that there is a time for business and a time for buying clothes; don't mix the two, for each has its place. Think it out. Surely, you will be encouraged to this end, now that you have yourself admitted having discovered one shop which has turned conservative. If there is one now, there will be others soon, if only purchasers will do their own part."

The Art of Repairing

"How can you give so much time to embroidery?" asked the visitor, examining the dainty waist that her hostess was enriching with a tracery of silken flowers. "I have all I can do to get through the family mending."

"But, with me, embroidery solves the problems of rips, frays, stains and even faded goods," smiled the hostess. "It fulfills its ancient purpose of strengthening and renovating. This waist owes its embroidered sleeves to the prosaic cause of ink stains; when a small boy adjusts his fountain pen six inches from his mother's shoulder, she has to be resourceful. The chemical I used left faint yellow blotches in place of the stains, so I had to design a pattern to cover them, and, of course, both sleeves had to be embroidered to match. But this is taking far less time than making a new waist to say nothing of saving the cost of new material; while the embroidered sleeves have doubled its attractiveness."

"You don't mean to say you have always such a practical reason for your pretty embroidered things?" cried the visitor.

"For most of them," laughed the hostess. "The embroidered panels down the back of the sleeves I am wearing are nothing but patches, put on where one of the elbows frayed. I could not mend a transparent sleeve, except by making a frank addition. I had some pieces of silk that matched my skirt, and I fixed them to the sleeves by this running line and its little twists, making a thoroughly firm job of it. There is no reason why patches should not decorate a garment, if they are added judiciously and if symmetry is observed. Of course, if these little panels had merely been machined together, or roughly sewn, they might have looked

clumsy, but the dainty embroidery stitch makes them look as if I had added them just because I liked to have them there!"

"I'm thinking over that dark serge skirt I always admire so much," said the visitor sagely. "You are not going to tell me, surely—"

"Yes, I am," said her hostess. "I never would have thought of embroidering such a beautiful serge, if I had not been foolish enough to catch my foot in the hem and tear it almost in the center. I darned it, but in certain lights the darn showed, and looked like a blemish. So I chose that beautiful shade of gray and the bright blue to match the waist and the hat I wear with it, and I do feel that it improved the whole costume. The motif I placed on the front panel. The raised embroidery is so stout, too, that the skirt is stronger than before."

"Why, you have actually embroidered your children's underwear!" cried her guest, delving into the sensible, big basket which stood beside the couch. "I can see the sense of this. You have decorated those bands with flowers round the buttonholes, so that they never will wear out. How charming they look, and how the children must delight in them!"

"Yes, I always put a piece of stuff between the bands, so that the buttonholes are worked on a three-ply basis," said the hostess. "But I found the buttonholes sometimes outlasted the band, and so I incorporated them now by means of embroidery the band and buttonhole together. Small fingers sometimes seem possessed of great strength, but I do believe they are more gentle with pretty things. I always use that stout cotton crepe, too, and want their things to look dainty, although I also demand that they launder well."

"I notice there is no lace on them," said the visitor.

"No, for insertion and edging tear so badly, and the ribbon pulls it, too," replied the hostess. "But those embroidered eyelets hold the crocheted ribbon beautifully, and the little sprig design in color makes them look rather Frenchified, although they are durable. Incidentally that sprig pattern strengthens the border, and I do delight in knowing that each little garment can be rinsed out and hung up in the sweet, fresh air, with no further demand on anybody's time. I used to iron and starch and gaffer underwear, until I suddenly realized the stupid waste of time it was and I thought me of this useful craft of embroidery."

"I suppose we shall all have to become more sensible about the clothes we wear," said her visitor thoughtfully. "Everything is so expensive now—even summer goods. Of course, we are beginning to dye things more, than we used to do. How do you make use of embroidery, by the way, when you have to deal with faded goods? You said that was one of your problems solved."

"Of course, one cannot use it always," said the hostess, "but I can tell you of two occasions on which I found it useful. Millicent's little pink frock faded on the shoulders and partly down the front, and I took some deeper silk and worked a lattice pattern in a formal yoke design, elongating it into a panel halfway down the front. The deeper shade brightened up the frock and made it more interesting. Then Phyllis had a poplin frock which needed lengthening and generally enlarging. I had kept a yard or so of the material, but, when I came to piece it, I found the original biscuit shade had turned a little pinkish. I cut out two panels and a band, embroidered them in deep blue, and added a small silk collar and cuffs to match of the same blue, and the result was charming."

"I am wondering what would happen if people without your knowledge of color and design began to manipulate their things," said the visitor.

"Maybe they would then wait up to the fact that a sound art training is as indispensable to a housekeeper as a knowledge of cookery," said the hostess calmly. "I learned embroidery as a craft, not as merely ornamental fancywork; consequently, I learned the reason of it, and what constituted its value. I found it was not a trivial feminine affair, but a serious part of the economy of civilization, and that modern embroidery is nearly always hideous, because it is now just plastered on to things with no other purpose than beautifying. The old-time weaver used embroidery in a practical way, because he took joy in his work, and wished to make it as durable as possible. Is it not interesting to realize that, when machinery was introduced, and all the old household crafts became commercialized and drifted into factories, not only did the factory-made goods become ugly, but the inventions of the idle home-house women of the home became equally so; and embroidery which, in the Old Testament, was classed among the wisdom and knowledge, became the resource of empty-headed, ignorant and feeble females, and lost all artistic and practical value?"

"One does think of it now as a means of killing time, on the porch, you know, in summer, specially at the seashore," said the visitor honestly.

"Art in embroidery is largely a question of knowing the right ingredients and how to combine them," said the housewife. "In cookery one deals with the taste of things; in embroidery, one appeals to the eye. We demand nourishment from the one and utility from the other; however, before either can be added to the household comfort, and there is no reason why the simple elements of design cannot be learned at any time. The war, which tested our wisdom of heart as nothing else has done, may end by showing us that a good embroiderer and a good cook are equally indispensable; indeed, we may find in the end that the home is by no means the exclusive province of the woman any more than the commercial world is the exclusive province of the man."



A becoming afternoon gown

A French Satin Gown

PARIS, France—Satin is much in vogue this spring, and many afternoon gowns are made of this becoming material. One particularly pretty model is in beaver-colored satin, cut on the straight, narrow lines which still continue to dominate, caught in very loosely at the waist by a golden cord. A distinctive feature of this charming dress is the band of embroidered golden tissue, forming a sort of diminutive waistcoat, while the wide pockets, made of this same tissue, are also embroidered in black and gold. The back of the bodice falls perfectly straight from neck to hips, and is somewhat in the style of the blouses worn by the peasants of Normandy.

Seasonable Salads

Crisp salads are always a welcome addition to the menu, but never more so than in the spring of the year. There seem to be so many green things available for the purpose at this season, that variety is only a question of careful consideration.

All green things for salad use should be carefully washed, shaken dry and placed in a linen or paper bag in the ice chamber, but not on the ice, in the refrigerator until needed. Sauces should be prepared beforehand and kept cold.

Chill, but do not shell hard-boiled eggs until the last minute before using. The deplorable habit of plunging fresh tomatoes into boiling water to loosen their skins, is becoming obsolete; instead, hold a firm tomato in the left hand and, with the back of a steel knife, scrape from top to stem end all around, which will loosen the skin so that it will peel off easily.

Cut up juicy fruits for salad and place them in a small white enamel strainer over a bowl in a cool place, until needed. The juice which drains off may be used for a fruit dressing or in other ways. If the fruit is not drained, the juice thins the boiled salad dressing generally used for fruit salads. Long-bladed sharp shears, a wooden fork and spoon, two stainless steel knives, a glass lemon squeezer, a wide-mouthed bottle for French dressing, three small enamel bowls and one large enough to mix the salad in, and a board to cut greens on, form a good salad-making equipment.

The small hashinette—a small wooden bowl, with rounded chopper, familiar in French kitchens—is very convenient, but not a necessity. Mayonnaise, made with mustard, should not be used with fruit salad. Russian mayonnaise is made of plain heavy ketchup, and has chopped peppers, olives, taragon leaves, capers or gherkins, a few celery tops or finely chopped salt pickles in it.

Onion and Cucumber Salad—Pare and slice thin two firm cucumbers; wash, trim, and slice two bunches of

spring onions; cut fine one small crisp head of white lettuce. Mix together and dust with a little pepper and salt. Take three-quarters of a cup of sweet, or sour, cream, add to it a tablespoon each of sugar and taragon vinegar, a saltspoon of salt and a little pepper. Toss the salad lightly in the dressing and garnish the top with sliced radishes.

Rhubarb Salad—Wash and cut up two bunches of rhubarb, cover with boiling water and let stand for eight minutes. Drain, cover with a cup of cold water and stew until tender; add a cup of sugar and a heaping tablespoon of powdered gelatin, that has been dissolved in a little water. Cook five minutes, add a pinch each of pepper and salt, then strain into individual wet molds. When set and chilled, unmold upon lettuce leaves, cover with mayonnaise and serve.

Pineapple and Cheese Salad—Open and drain one can of sliced pineapple. Add to a package of cream cheese a tablespoon of very finely minced celery, the same amount of chopped olives and green pepper; work to a smooth paste with a little cream. Add salt and a dash of red pepper. Spread a slice of pineapple thickly with the mixture, lay on another slice, sandwich fashion; serve the sandwiches on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise, garnished with stuffed olives.

Ring Salad—Cut three slender green peppers into sliced rings, after removing the seed cone (from the stem end). Slice six hard-boiled eggs and remove the yellow centers. Add a half cup of bottled olive rings, a half cup of sliced radishes and thinly sliced rings of a small Spanish onion. Cut fine a small head of white lettuce and add it to the rings. Take an eighth of a pound of Roquefort cheese and blend it with three quarters of a cup of heavy French dressing. Add a teaspoon of sugar and toss the salad in it. Put the yolks through a ricer, over the top of the salad, as a garnish.

Chamfray Salad—Line the salad bowl with leaves of lettuce. Cut in small pieces two stalks of endive, a half bunch of water cress, a half head of cabbage and a half cup of sliced radishes. Cover with heavy French dressing, to which the juice of a large onion has been added, and a tablespoon of fruit juice, preferably pineapple.

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Beads as Ornaments

The beautiful Parisian "sautoirs," that have become so popular during the past few months, show just another interesting adaptation of the most primitive of female ornaments. These pretty neck bands are indeed the dancier cri in bead work, following closely after beaded trimming and bags; and there seems to be just ground for their popularity, as most of these exquisite little bands are unusually good both in color and in design. They are very well made, too, of a combination of single strands of tiny beads with patches of weaving, resembling a fine grade of wampum, and add a delightful finishing touch to any blouse.

As one admires these pretty trinkets, he cannot help musing over the unalterable quality of simplicity in art. As imagination runs quickly around the globe and up and down the ages, it can rest in no time or place where beads have not been worn by women, and oftentimes by men, as ornaments. Their origin is of great antiquity, reaching far back into traditional times; and there is hardly any material which has not been used for making them. Metal, wood, porcelain, plaster, glass, rose leaves, wax, salt, putty, and even paper have all served; in fact, whatever material has been at hand and convenient to work in. When the native Hawaiian girl gathers a handful of glossy red and black seeds and strings them into a necklace, she is expressing a desire for beauty in the same way that a lady of Phoenicia or the Nile valley did 4000 years ago. Only, of course, the latter did not have to use any such humble medium, for their beads were made of gold and glass, colored to imitate precious or semi-precious stones, if they could not have the genuine jewels. The fashion of wearing beads can be traced down to the time of Solomon, who sang admiringly: "Thy cheeks are comely with rows of jewels, thy neck with chains of gold." Here the word "chains" means something perforated, hence strung, as beads, jewels, pearls. Apparently beads became one of the forms of extravagance as time went on, for we find Isaiah later denouncing the excesses in ornamentation indulged in by the daughters of Zion, categorical words: "The Lord will take away the bravery of their tinkling ornaments about their feet, and their cauls, and their round tires like the moon, the chains, and the bracelets, and the mufflers, the bonnets, and the ornaments of the legs, and the headbands, and the tablets, and the earrings, the rings, and nose jewels, the changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the crisping pins, the glasses, and the fine linen, and the hoods, and the veils; and also the perfumes. With such a formidable list of vanities, the condemnation of the venerable prophet is not to be wondered at. If all apparel looked somewhat like a walking department store. To date, just two of the list have disappeared from civilized society, anklets and nose jewels, in 2600 years! Still, there is hope. Later, the ladies of Greece and Rome wore beads of gold and beads of glass.

Several hundred years ago, the lower classes in China made beads of wood and patiently and laboriously glued on them tiny sections of the bluejay's feathers, cut in a diamond-shaped pattern in order to catch the light at different angles, touching up the ends with dabs of gold, and stringing them on a silken cord. In Japan, the strings of leather pouches are often drawn through beads called "netsukes," that bear witness to the fine art of the metal worker of days gone by. Bronze dragons writhing amid golden flowers, on a bronze background, amaze us with the minute accuracy of their execution. Coral, ivory, jade, amber or wood were also used for this purpose, the perforations being cunningly concealed.

The ease with which early settlers in America could trade beads for valuable furs and even land, is an interesting illustration of the esteem in which the American Indian held these simple trinkets. As we all know, wampum, made of marine shells strung

together, became the medium of exchange in the colonies. Today the American Indian has the same childish admiration for bright colored, crude glass beads as the Chinese mandarin, who grandly stalks in necklace of wonderful old Ming porcelain beads, reaching to the bottom of his robe.

The mantle of Phoenicia and Egypt has dropped upon the Province of Venice, where perhaps the finest glass beads are made today. Not satisfied with turning out merely the clear glass drops and sometimes faceting them, the clever women glass blowers decorate each bead with tiny garlands of flowers in different colors. They also make the mosaic stoneware beads, copied from the Egyptian models, which are interesting in workmanship but somewhat of a burden to wear about the neck.

The glass makers of the English manufacturing towns supply a large percentage of the beads used by the civilized world. The high price of these simple ornaments in America indicates that little has been done toward their manufacture in that country.

The Bed's New Dress

One has only to glance at the newest bed coverings, in any of the up-to-date shops, to be convinced of the truth of the platitudes that, if one will only keep long enough that which has gone quite out of fashion, it will eventually be in the mode again. For, instead of seeing something new, one finds past styles hobnobbing up here and there quite unabashed at the fact that they are making their second appearance.

When an affable shopkeeper selects from his rows of carefully draped white voile bedspreads, a particularly dainty one, in which an exquisite design of fillet lace and insertion has been worked, and then, in order to heighten the effect of the admiration he expects, lays the spread over a pale blue sateen foundation, one barely resists exclaiming: "Forty-five dollars? Why, I have several almost as pretty at home, packed away somewhere. I'm sure a good bleaching would make them like new. I'm going to try it."

But the new fashion in bedspreads does not confine itself to the comparatively recent vogue of the voile covering, with its stiff bolster at the head over which a separate drapery is fitted; it now revels in such quaintly old-fashioned styles, as the candlewick bedspread, designed in simple all-over pattern or in fanciful figuring. The candlewick stitch consists in drawing a large needle, filled with a number of threads, through two adjacent points in the fabric, and clipping both the ends at the same length, so that a short full tuft is formed. The most inexpensive of these spreads are made of unbleached cotton or muslin and designed in mercerized cotton. Handsomer coverlets than these may be worked in the same stitch, to give a soft, fluffy effect.

The old-fashioned "crazy quilt" is, of course, at the height of its popularity, and all who are fortunate enough to have heirlooms are treasuring them lovingly and are giving them a worthy place in the guest chamber, where they may be admired often and used occasionally. Quite recently, a number of women have sent their highly prized quilts to France, as gifts of real tribute to the brave people there who have been deprived of so much. Such tokens mean loving sacrifice and are, therefore, full of the true idea of giving.

Uncooked Beans

Cut one peck green or wax beans in small pieces for serving. Mix with them one pint of sugar and one pint of salt, less of each if beans are very young and juicy. Let stand 12-24 hours. Pack beans solidly in cans and fill to overflowing with juice. Put on covers and seal. No cooking is required. When using, wash beans in cold water and cook as you would fresh ones.

Writing Cases of Home Make

Patent leather has been particularly in demand of late for the making of any number of attractive articles which require durable materials in their manufacture. When used for bags, it is practical because strong, and it is delightfully gay when relieved by bright-colored wooden beads and worsted embroidery or hand-painted designs of various sorts. One of its most recent adaptations is as a foundation for a writing case, which becomes most useful in traveling or on one's desk at home, where space is limited.

Because of the fact that patent leather is not difficult to work with, many women have had success in making with it fancy articles at home. For the writing case, one should measure the width of the leather by the length of the tablet, which has been selected as part of its fitting, and its length is determined by measuring three times the width, plus an extra allowance at each end for flaps to turn back as compartments. Three inches is sufficient to hold the envelopes and 2 or 2½ inches at the other end will accommodate a blotter conveniently. The lining may be silk, if desired, although many of these cases have simply a good quality of art paper in buff or other harmonious color. The paper may be changed, if spotted, while the silk would have to be fastened into the binding and would be permanent.

When finished, the case is in three divisions, the middle portion, which holds the pad, and two large flaps crossing over it. The portion for the tablet should be marked off, and the lining measured to fit on each side of it, but not underneath, since the cardboard back is to be pasted directly to the patent leather. If the lining is of silk, it should be basted around the edges, so as to remain in place when the binding is stitched on; if of paper, it may be pasted carefully to the leather and need not be sewed in.

A bright-colored grosgrain ribbon, from ½ inch to ¾ inch wide, should be selected as a binding for the case and measured to go around the edges, with an extra length to allow for an attached pencil. Cerise, electric blue, mauve or combinations of these colors with black, are especially pretty for the purpose. The pencil should match the ribbon, if possible. This ribbon should be basted, before the stitching is attempted, in order that a single row will be sufficient to hold both sides in place neatly.

The pad should be glued firmly in place and the paper lining pasted to fit the rest of the case. A cover of the same paper should be cut to fit the top of the pad and substituted for the original cover, in order to conform with the rest of the lining. Envelopes to match are slipped in the deep flap and a blotter of buff or the shade of the binding inserted in the other compartment. Before attaching the pencil, several wooden beads may be slipped near the end of the ribbon, separated from each other by a single loop. This gives a finishing touch to the case, which is ready for use when folded over the pad.

Desk Sets of Painted Brass

Have you seen the new desk sets that look, at first glance, as though they were made of enamel? They are very good looking, but, instead of being of enamel, they are of painted brass. Black and red and Chinese blue seem to be the colors used most commonly, with dashes of vivid green and orange and rose worked in occasionally. The designs are small and composite affairs, a mingling of flower designs with conventional scroll patterns. It is a simple matter to make such a set harmonize with the coloring of one's room, and the woman who is skillful with brush and paints may decorate her own set.



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in which a live, modern flower shop would be appreciated and patronized. For full particulars please address L.23, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

HUTTERITES' ENTRY INTO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Unless within seven days the Dominion Government appoints a judicial royal commission to investigate all the circumstances of, and to fix the responsibility for, the Hutterite migration into Canada, the Winnipeg Great War Veterans will seek powers to form a delegation to go to Washington, District of Columbia, to find out just what "international complications" may ensue should Canada bar these aliens of German descent as undesirable.

This course of action was decided upon at a general meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Great War Veterans, and the executive immediately approached the Dominion executive for powers to negotiate with the Canadian Club of Winnipeg and other representative patriotic bodies with a view to forming a delegation to Washington.

It was felt at the meeting that the federal government was merely "bluffing" on its statement that international complications would ensue if the large colony of Hutterites waiting at the border were obstructed. Yet it was felt that the association could not afford to adopt "force" methods in its determination to keep these people out of Canada as that might really cause complications. The Royal Commission demanded by the Winnipeg War Veterans is the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada associated with the chief justices of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The attitude of this federal government toward this question of admitting the Hutterites, which is stirring the whole of western Canada, was made known in a telegram sent to the Winnipeg Canadian Club by George Allan, M. P. for South Winnipeg. The message stated that "the government after fully considering the whole situation and especially its international bearings, cannot see its way clear to debar entry to Canada of any American citizens because they belong to a particular religious sect. The situation might be met by absolutely closing all Canadian ports of entry in the west to all American citizens, but we hesitate advising this course."

The objection to the Hutterites is based on the fact that they are of German extraction, conscientious objectors, and live in communities.

SEIZURE OF LIQUOR IN ALBERTA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Under the new provincial police act, large powers are given the provincial police force in the seizure of liquor and search for it. The bill repeals the present act, and the provincial police are placed under the control of the Attorney-General, "or such other minister as may from time to time be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council," instead of by a commission as in the past. The force, however, is to be directed by a commissioner to be known as the Commissioner of Police for Alberta, who shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in council. The provincial police are to perform all the duties of constables in the preservation of peace, the prevention of crime, and offenses against the laws of Alberta. The largest powers given the police are those in search of liquor kept for sale in contravention of the liquor act. One clause gives the police right to conduct a search for illicit liquor on an order issued by the commissioner of police; another to search any transportation vehicle or person believed to have liquor, and to destroy liquor, whilst another section protects the police from prosecution for any violation of the liquor act in pursuit of their duty.

WORK ON HUDSON BAY RAILWAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Hudson Bay railway will not be completed until the summer of 1920, T. C. Norris, Premier of Manitoba, was informed by federal authorities when he visited Ottawa recently. Work will commence on the railway immediately, but owing to the extensive building program to be launched by the government on the Canadian national system, it will be impossible to put a sufficient number of workers on the Hudson Bay line to rush it to completion this summer. The matter of the development of the natural resources in this Province was given a lengthy discussion by Premier Norris and members of the federal government. It is likely that a bill will be brought down after the Easter recess of Parliament, providing that the control of the development and natural resources of the western provinces be placed in the hands of the provincial governments.

WAR PROFITS INVESTIGATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The Great War Veterans Association of this city has by resolution called upon the Dominion Government to appoint a royal commission to investigate all profits made during the war. All provincial commands of the association are being asked to endorse the resolution and to forward representations in favor of the commission to the Dominion Parliament now in session. The resolution asks for a commission of seven members. The proposal is that the Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans should select two of the personnel, the Trades and Labor Council of Canada two, and the federal government two and the chairmen.

RECORD LONG TRAINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. THOMAS, Ontario.—As an experiment in economy of energy, labor, and money during the past few days the Michigan Central Railway has been making tests with trains carrying more than 100 freight cars. The results are reported to have been

most gratifying and astonishing to the officials. One train hauled by a self-stoking engine pulled 110 loaded cars and three empties from Detroit, Michigan, to this city in five hours and 35 minutes. Another train consisting of 99 heavily loaded cars made the run in 10 hours. The distance is 115 miles. Although the records are highly satisfactory to the officials, the long trains are objected to by the trainmen.

SETTLING CANADIAN SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

GODERICH, Ontario.—The plans of Bruce County for the settlement of soldiers as a colony in the northern part of the county rather than as the Dominion Government proposes in the waste lands of the west and northern Ontario, have been approved by the provincial Legislature and will be carried out. The bill, which was introduced in the Legislature through the efforts of an organization formed to look after the welfare of the returned soldiers, has been given a third reading. Under the scheme a certain sum of money will be spent for land and advances made to the soldiers for the purchase of machinery, horses, etc. The proposal to place the men on farm land in an undeveloped part of Canada was not favored.

AEROPLANES AND UNIVERSITIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario.—Aeroplanes may become a part of the paraphernalia of universities in the near future. London's university, Western, has been given an aeroplane which will be kept at the university, and now word has been received that the British war mission in the United States has shipped to the university a Le Rhone 9-cylinder, 110-horsepower rotary engine. The university will doubtless be proud to own it, as it was the power plant of one of the famous Bristol-Sopwith machines which enabled the Allies to maintain the supremacy of the air in 1916 and 1917. Professors of the university are enthusiastically in favor of adding aeroplaning to the curriculum of the college.

SOLDIERS FARMING IN MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The office of the Soldiers Land Settlement Board in the Enderton Block is thronged with returned men all day long. The loans from the government to the soldiers amount to \$1,000,000 for the month of April. Loans up to \$4500 on land, \$2000 on implements, and \$1000 on buildings are being granted to the men. Over 1300 men have come before the qualification committee and 400 have now farms and are working them. If a man has no experience in farming, he can take a 12-weeks' course at the Agricultural College, and then he can spend two seasons working on the farm of some practical tiller of the soil.

AMERICANS NOT BARRED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The civic market license and relief committee has refused to adopt the plan of issuing licenses only to British subjects, on the ground that this would discriminate against United States citizens and others in the same category. The committee, however, did decide that no licenses should be issued in the future to aliens of enemy countries. The committee received a letter from the Manitoba W. C. T. U. asking for more rigid regulations as to the selling of tobacco and cigarettes.

OCEAN SERVICE ESTABLISHED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KEY WEST, Florida.—Regular steamship connections between this port and Spain have been established, at the suggestion of the United States War Trade Board.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE FOR SALE
12 to 14 rooms, 29 min. from the port of harbor attractions; steam heat; 6 baths; 1 acre; fine apple orchard; close to school. Address Real Estate, 246 Cumberland Ave., Portland, Me.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Splendid paying corner lot, central location; est. 10 yrs. owner leaving town; will sell at low price. Address: 1000 Main St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—Butter and egg market. Established eight years. A good opportunity. 27 South Main St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED
WANTED—Furn. small house or apartment in Westchester Co. May to October. Couple, no children. Address: TRAYNER, 60 W. 15th St., New York City. Phone St. Nicholas 5292.

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS
FURNISHED room in private family; elevator and bath; service 24 hours. 215 Broadway, Boston, Suite 24. Tel. B. B. 7264 (Suite 24).

WANTED
WANTED—A used or secondhand two manual pipe organ in good condition. Full description and lowest cash price. Address L. S. Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED
WANTED AT ONCE—Efficient couple, strictly honest, willing and neat; country home-chalk house from New York. General housework, cooking, cleaning, etc. References. Address: Mrs. W. W. WALLER, 112 West Newell Ave., Rutherford, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN
WANTED—HAND SHIRT IRONER. A good reliable man. Address: 215 Broadway, Boston, Suite 24. Tel. B. B. 7264 (Suite 24).

PROPOSALS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Water Valves. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of Friday, May 2, 1919, for furnishing water valves made in accordance with drawings and from patterns furnished by the Board as follows: 2 1/2 inch, 3 inch and 4 inch, 2 inch, 1 1/2 inch, 1 inch, 3/4 inch, 1/2 inch, 1/4 inch, 1/8 inch, 1/16 inch, 1/32 inch, 1/64 inch, 1/128 inch, 1/256 inch, 1/512 inch, 1/1024 inch, 1/2048 inch, 1/4096 inch, 1/8192 inch, 1/16384 inch, 1/32768 inch, 1/65536 inch, 1/131072 inch, 1/262144 inch, 1/524288 inch, 1/1048576 inch, 1/2097152 inch, 1/4194304 inch, 1/8388608 inch, 1/16777216 inch, 1/33554432 inch, 1/67108864 inch, 1/134217728 inch, 1/268435456 inch, 1/536870912 inch, 1/1073741824 inch, 1/2147483648 inch, 1/4294967296 inch, 1/8589934592 inch, 1/17179869184 inch, 1/34359738368 inch, 1/68719476736 inch, 1/137438953472 inch, 1/274877906944 inch, 1/549755813888 inch, 1/1099511627776 inch, 1/2199023255552 inch, 1/4398046511104 inch, 1/8796093022208 inch, 1/17592186044416 inch, 1/35184372088832 inch, 1/70368744177664 inch, 1/140737488355328 inch, 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Putting in business the element of consideration of others. Locating a jewelry store on the Third Floor to avoid excessive ground-floor rentals and expense. The customers may have the benefit of genuine Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry at lowest possible prices to actual cost of production. Cash or credit. WILKINS on Third Floor of Pittsburgh Life Bldg., Liberty Ave. and Sixth St., Entrance 210 Sixth St.

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Serviceable and Distinctive
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510 Penn Avenue
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Interior Craft Studios
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Estimates for all kinds of interior work
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A permanent service with your ad, on the lot
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In all branches
Churches, Rooms, Wards, Parlors, Painting
NEW, W. LEARZOF
1800 Broadway Phone Locust 1260

L. & J. W. RAWSTHORNE
ADVERTISING ART
400 PIERCE BUILDING
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JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.
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Grocers
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
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MISS G. E. McFARLAND
MILKERY
Second Floor Jenkins Arcade

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Gifts, Novelties, Notions, Toys
ON LINCOLN HIGHWAY
SEWICKLEY, PENNA.

WILKINSBURG, PA.

THE ECONOMY MARKET
THE KERN CO.
GROCERIES AND MEATS
Home-made Cakes, Pies and Confections
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The restricted residential section—a
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"Say It With Flowers"

Schluraff Floral Co.
30 W. 8th Street, Erie, Pa.

High Grade Tailoring Only
ALEXANDER
Exclusive Tailor
930 PEACE STREET ERIE, PA.

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Demonstration and Sale
THIS WEEK AND NEXT
Prices \$4.00 to \$10.00

Osborne, Norman & Zahniser Co.
"WATCH US GROW"

KELSEY
Millinery Importers, Erie, Pa.

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GIFT SHOP
Art Needlework and Gifts
711 State Street, ERIE, PA.

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RED CROSS SHOES
LEADER SHOE CO.
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Plants and Flowers for all occasions—Artistic
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I have made a specialty of country property
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Estate knowledge and service are at your dis-
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FOR YOUR SPRING HAT GO TO
H. S. LEVY'S
HAT SHOP
3 Doors South of the Wendell Hotel
Pittsfield, Mass.

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TREES AND PLANTS
FOR ALL PURPOSES

Consult Our Landscape Department

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS
On Display at Our Flower Shop

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LOCUST STREET AT SECOND

ROSE'S
The Bright Spot in Harris-
burg for Everything
Good to Eat

SECOND AT WALNUT
THE PENN-HARRIS
LUNCH ROOM
POPULAR
EATING PLACE

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S. S. POMEROY
Fancy Groceries and Meats
MARKET SQUARE SECOND AND BELLY
HARRISBURG, PA.

Popular
Department Store
HARRISBURG, PA.

SOUTTER'S
A Little Money Goes a
Long Way at Soutter's
25c Department Store
WHERE EVERY DAY IS BARGAIN DAY
215 MARKET STREET, OPTIC COURT HOUSE

Charlotte J. Opperman
MILKERY
227 NORTH SECOND STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

The Store People Are Talking About
Doutrich's
"Always Reliable"

KUPPENHEIMER, SOCIETY and
HART SCHAFFNER & MARK
CLOTHES

HARRISBURG, PA.
Fashionable Ready-to-Wear
For Men and Women
"Our HATS
are made up to a standard, NOT down to a
price."

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5 N. Third Street
REMEMBER THE
CITY STAR LAUNDRY
They keep your clothes clean
Dry Cleaning and Pressing

1019 North Sixth Street
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STECKLEY'S
Reliable Shoes
1220 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

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The Biggar Printing Company
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Main day
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CENTRAL 3103

HARDY LAKES—DELPHINIUMS
The finest varieties in mixed lots. \$1 per dozen
seedling plants, well known first year. Order
from this ad. Circular on planting given with
order. J. H. KRAMER, 4168 Pearl Rd., Cleveland, O.

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For Ladies and Gentlemen
46 EUCALYPTUS, CLEVELAND, O.
Home Made Pies and Specialties
MAYDOLE & McMULLEN, Props.

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10521 Euclid Ave.
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PHILIP W. MILLER
Piano Tuner—27 Years' Experience
LAKEWOOD, O. Phone Martin 1628

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in Lakewood, for man and wife. Advt. House
Houses, 236 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland.

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Reddy's Style Shop
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DRESSES, BLOUSES
Agents—Betty Wales Dresses

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DODGE'S
"A FURNITURE STORE SINCE '54"
Furniture and Curtains
(Rugs, Stoves and Dinner Ware
Acolian-Vocalion Phonographs
AKRON, OHIO

FALCH & FALCH
THE MEN'S STORE
Furnishings, Hatters and Clothings
35 E. Mill Street, AKRON, OHIO

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THAT EXCLUSIVE SMARTNESS AND STYLE
ALWAYS FOUND IN
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MRS. J. B. WILLIAMS, 120 East High Street
FITTER & HILL
Interior Decorating, Draperies and Painting
22 and 34 N. Franklin Ave.

T. B. BEAM & SONS—Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables, Meats, 225 Chestnut Ave. Both
phones: Bell 430 and 4317; Home 430.
THE BANCROFT HAT & FUR CO.
Established in 1851
25 E. Main St., Springfield, Ohio

THE HARRISBURG CO.
Infants' Wear—Girls' Dresses and
Coats—Boys' Clothes—Shoes for
Girls and Boys
THE THOMPSON-HUDSON CO.
TOLEDO, OHIO

The Reliable Laundry
AND
Dry Cleaning Company
Family washings, finished or roughdried our
specialty.
Our dry cleaning is absolutely superior.
Home 2285 Bell. A. F. WUNDERLICH, Mgr.

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VICTROLAS AND RECORDS
The Whitney & Currier Company
New Building, Adams and Huron Streets
FINE PRINTS, REPRODUCTIONS AND
OIL PAINTINGS
HAND CARVED FRAMES AND NOVELTIES
STUDIO OF INTERIOR DECORATION
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915 MADISON AVE.

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MILINERS
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MADISON AVE.

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AND SHIRTS AND LADIES' TAILORED
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Home 7922-7923 Bell-Collinswood 235

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OF "THE FLOWERS"
Say It With Flowers
336 Superior Street. Both phones Main 527.

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Watches Jewelry Trunkware Silverware
HASTEN TO HEREIN
215 Summit Home Phone Main 472

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ARTISTIC GIFTS THAT ARE USEFUL
THE MISSES CANNON
821 West Woodruff Avenue, TOLEDO, OHIO

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Mothers
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The entire salesroom space on the fourth
floor of our store is devoted to our Children's
Outfitting stores.
Here you will find everything children need
to wear from the moment they see the light
of day until they are ready for grown-up
clothes.

THE FOUR DEPARTMENTS ARE:
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GIFTS FOR EVERY OCCASION
THE GIFT SHOP
320 SUPERIOR STREET

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Wall Papers—House Painting
RADOLIFFE CO., 250-252 Superior Street
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Home in Portland, Oregon, for sale.
Will exchange for Toledo property.
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NELLIE L. HIGH
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Tasty Foods, Quick Service, Cleanliness
230 SUPERIOR STREET
Just off Madison

HOLIDAY CANDLES—Place Favours with
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Representing
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EXCLUSIVE GARMENT HOUSE
THE HOUSE OF VALUES

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"The Tiffany of Lima"
135 N. Main Street
Reliable Exclusive

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LIMACAMERA SHOP, Lima, Ohio

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211 S. COLLETT STREET
We carry a complete line of
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DRY GOODS AND READY TO WEAR
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LET US SERVE YOU
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The Harry Thomas Grocery
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Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, Etc.
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Frequented by people of refinement
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Sold at this
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Morehouse-Martens Co.

The Clemens Price Co.
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104 N. High Street
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A MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE
FOR THE FAMILY
We believe this to be
"The Best Place To Shop After All"

THE Z. L. WHITE CO.
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IS GLORIOUSLY READY WITH NEW
SUMMER MERCHANDISE. GRADUA-
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WASH SKIRTS AND ALL OTHER
WEARING APPAREL IN THE LATEST
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The House of Smiling Service
HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, TIES, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
LUNCHEON JACKETS AND ROBES
BATH ROBES UNDERWEAR

The Sherman-Leachman Co.
41 NORTH HIGH STREET
DRESS UP IN
WARD CLOTHES
AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED
Correct Styles Excellent Tailoring
High-Grade Materials Moderately Priced

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Richter Tailoring Co.
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THE FRENCH SHOP
A New Shop for Women
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Outer Garments of Distinction and
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JEANETTE GLADDEN

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MILINERY SHOP
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Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
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"The cheapest that is good to the
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Moderate Prices
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The Buckeye
CLEANING CO.
DRY CLEANERS—DYERS
Both Phones State and Fourth
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The Red Cross Shoe Hanan Shoes
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"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"
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Laundry and Dry Cleaning
CAPITAL CITY—TROY LAUNDRY
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Main 2827 Ctr. 11128

COAL Albert M. Willard
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MARION, O.
G. W. BOWERS
Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds
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Dry Cleaners
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It is a whole lot easier to keep
the flies out than it is to drive
them out when once they are in.
While you are ordering screens for
your house, why not screen in
your porch? The comforts, con-
venience, and satisfaction of a
sleeping porch is almost a
necessity.

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LUMBER COMPANY
The Home of the Square Deal

THE MECCA INN
Fine Confectionery
Dainty Lunches
Fountain Drinks
J. A. WELLS, Manager

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WARREN M. DAVIS
FRESH AND CURED MEATS
FISH AND POULTRY
BANQUET BRAND
Dairy Products
Milk, Cream, Ice Cream, Butter
Great Falls, Mont. Phone 0788

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Fresh and Salt Meats
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Phone 101 411 CENTRAL AVENUE

The Gerard Cafe
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
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217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

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GREAT FALLS, MONT. 418 Central Ave.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.
GREAT FALLS, MONT.
H. J. SKINNER & SON
FARM LOANS
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REAL ESTATE
Room 527, Ford Building
Great Falls, Montana

Conrad Banking Co.
COMMERCIAL BANKING
Capital \$250,000.00
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GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

Strain Brothers
—THE BIG STORE—
26 Complete Departments
under one roof.

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MILINERY
Central Avenue and Fifth Streets
Great Falls, Montana

BERG COAT & SUIT CO.
IT PLEASES US TO PLEASE YOU
Coats, Suits and Ladies' Furnishings
Conrad Bank Building Phone 6508

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EDUCATIONAL

COMPULSORY GREEK AT OXFORD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

OXFORD, England—On Tuesday, March 4, congregation was held to discuss the preamble of a statute of which one of the effects will be the abolition of compulsory Greek in response to the report of the committee there spoke Dr. Ernest Barker, Fellow of New College, and Prof. Gilbert Murray, the Regius Professor of Greek, against it. Professor Headlam of Christ Church and the Rev. E. M. Walker of Queen's College. The preamble to the statute was passed by 123 votes to 63.

Interviewed on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Barker said that though the question of the abolition of compulsory Greek was of long standing, the present movement must not be regarded merely as a continuation of the old struggle. Those who were responsible for it had not troubled themselves with past history; their object had been to set Oxford's house in order in preparation for a new world. They had begun to work on the new statute in 1916 and now that the war was over and responses were about to be resumed after a virtual break of four years, they must see to it that Oxford was adapted to new conditions.

Discussion Before the War

It was true, he said, that much had been thought about the question in the days before the war, and in Lord Curzon's "Principles and Methods of University Reform," published in 1909, the chapter which dealt with examinations, devoted 14 pages to the question of compulsory Greek in responses and five pages to all other subjects. Just before the war a statute was brought forward which was very much less advanced than the present one. Besides keeping certain "necessary subjects" and merely adding a list of optional ones it had the fatal flaw of placing the authority over the examinations in the hands of a university body rather than keeping it with the university itself. The result of this technical alteration would have been to take the power of choosing examiners out of the hands of the university, and the jealousy which this aroused doomed the whole statute.

The new statute, he insisted, was de novo, a war product and much more far-reaching than anything that had gone before. It was the beginning of an attempt to alter the whole series of university examinations; after responses comes what is known as the first public examination or pass examinations. It was intended to bring about the same fluidity and breadth in this as was being produced in responses.

As to Cambridge's Decision

Asked as to the effect of the Cambridge decision on feeling in Oxford, he said that the whole question was quite different. Especially was it untrue to say that Cambridge led Oxford in this reform; the statute which was now about to come into force at the sister university was the equivalent of the pre-war statute which Oxford had refused. Cambridge had had the subject up before the war and in much the same form as Oxford had; it had been in suspense during the war and had now been reopened at the point where it had been left off, unlike the case of Oxford. Americans should remember, he added, that when the question of introducing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in order to encourage American students was first mooted, Oxford passed the statute creating the degree, but it was only a fortnight ago that Cambridge had followed suit. Oxford must not be regarded as the last stronghold of ancient prejudices.

It was, however, true that Greek was much deeper entrenched in Oxford than in Cambridge, owing to the clerical High Church traditions. It was a strange thing, continued Dr. Barker, that many of the Oxford clerical Christians were indissolubly bound up with the verbal knowledge of Greek. In fact, the opposer of the statute very nearly made the statement that had it not been for a knowledge of Greek, Christianity would not have been known in Europe. Both the speakers against the statute were clergymen and the opposition was almost exclusively from the clergy. In a leaflet distributed on the eve of congregation their view was put as follows: "The influx of Greekless men into the university will endanger the requirements of our final honor schools, such as those of theology and English literature."

A Worship of Verbalism

It was quite true that the abolition of compulsory Greek would diminish the number of people who founded their culture on the basis of classical learning, but it was his opinion that little would be lost by the renunciation of what was nothing but a worship of verbalism. Oxford was a place where memories lingered, and Oxford today could not but remember how a royal commission of 1550, inspired with a belief that only a culture based on Greek was worthy to endure, sent men to the Bodleian who threw the medieval non-classical manuscripts into the street outside, where they were left to be blown away by the wind. In those days the fight between those who were best styled Greek verbalists and the upholders of a general medieval culture was known as the Trojan War. "We of today who would protest against this verbalism are the lineal descendants of these Trojans," he added.

Greek had both helped and hindered the Middle Ages; helped by revealing the problems of thought best worthy of attention, hindered the natural sciences by always appealing to Aristotle. "The Philosopher," rather than to investigation, whatever was immor-

tal in Greek thought had been translated into the vernacular, and it was probable that even the Middle Ages never read Aristotle except in translations.

Professor Murray's Speech

With reference to the debate, Dr. Barker said that the speech of Prof. Gilbert Murray as professor of Greek was of great interest. He had said that although his whole mode of life and temperament was against the change, he should vote for the statute. His ideal was a culture based on Greek studies spread throughout the country. They had failed in this ideal by the method of compelling every one to undergo the burden of an ever-dwindling modicum of Greek. They must bow to changing times, and concentrate their efforts not on the compulsion of anyone, but on seeing that every one throughout the kingdom who was capable of benefiting by the widening atmosphere of a classical education, could receive that education, a state of affairs which could not be said to exist now.

Asked to indicate the probable fate of the statute, Dr. Barker pointed out that at present it had only passed congregation, that is to say, the council of resident teachers, who had considered the matter with great care and had come to whatever conclusion they held as a result of considerable thought; the question of its passing convocation was a very different matter. Convocation consisted of all those who had kept their names on the university books; the vast majority of these were country clergy who kept their names on the university books so as to be on the books of their colleges. The reason for so doing was that only those were qualified to apply for one of the numerous college livings. Thus the clerical interest was in the majority in convocation and the real question was whether the leading clergy in Oxford would take the step of calling these country clergy together to vote against the statute.

There were two reasons to lead him to think that this would not be done; the first the seemingly trivial one, of the increased expenses of traveling. "It may seem ridiculous that the question of compulsory Greek being abolished should depend on such a consideration as the 50 per cent increase of fares," laughed Dr. Barker, "but it is undoubtedly so." The second reason was more grave; convocation would very possibly not be called because of the danger that if the statute were not passed, a royal commission would be appointed to discuss the governance of the university. The findings of this commission would very likely go farther than the present statute and it was universally known that Dr. H. A. L. Fisher held very definite views in this matter.

Amendments to Be Expected

There would also be amendments in congregation; one had already been announced, making it necessary to pass in only one group of subjects. In conclusion it might be said that while a majority of those qualified to judge had determined on the abolition of compulsory Greek, there remained the possible danger of clerical prejudice to be overcome before the final triumph of the reform. With regard to the possibility of a royal commission it was of interest to bear in mind Dr. H. A. L. Fisher's speech on "The Place of the Universities in a System of National Education." The opponents of the present statute are opponents of his schemes of educational reform. They maintain that such reform has been avowedly brought about "from the elementary school to the university" and that the university has been left until last; the result of this, they say, has been that the higher forms of education have been dragged down to fit in with the lower forms, whereas if the university had been reformed first, all lower educational establishments would have been reformed up to them.

This argument they use to meet the otherwise unanswerable plea that compulsory Greek is a hardship to boys in the new types of secondary school which are replacing to a great extent the grammar schools. These boys are mainly country scholars from the elementary schools who are debarr'd by ignorance of the classics from proceeding to the university. In this way it is not true to say that the English educational system affords an "open road from elementary school to university." Finally, as Dr. Barker said, the result of the abolition would reduce the number of people taking the thin modicum of Greek but increase those imbued with the Greek spirit and culture; this he deduced from the actual experience of the Scottish universities in this very matter.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Manchester Technology Association, Principal Garnett dwelt upon the large increase of students attending the Manchester College of Technology during the past seven years. It was quite possible, he said, that the numbers might be trebled before long. Though the United Kingdom was still far behind America and Central Europe in the study of the natural sciences and of technology, yet this fact was now being realized by the government, and there seemed to be a disposition on their part to provide large grants from the treasury for extension of the work of the universities, and especially of the technological departments. A time was coming when British municipalities would have to follow the example of the great American cities and seek sites for colleges not in the overcrowded centers of population, but among green fields. For his part, he looked forward to a building near Manchester,

costing not less than £2,000,000, a building that would not only house the College of Technology, but all the departments of the university, as well as the students who lived in hostels. Past electric trains should connect these new university buildings with Manchester, and be joined up with trains bringing day students from Cheshire and Derbyshire, so that the scheme would not have an unduly residential character.

Wherever one looks, the new Education Act is making its demands upon the thought and energies of the local education authorities. The Manchester Education Committee is at present considering a report of 64 pages made by the Director of Education (Mr. Spurlay Hey), and dealing with the city's educational system, and the requirements and possibilities of development under the act. In addition to any further provision for children attending the public elementary schools, there remain to be considered 40,000 infants from 2 to 5, and another 40,000 young persons between the ages of 14 and 18. Not all of these, however, have to be provided with places. School attendance at very early ages is voluntary; nevertheless Mr. Hey thinks that not less than 20,000 children between 2 and 5 must be provided for. At present 8,000 of these are in the infant departments of elementary schools; in their case the aim should be to improve the conditions under which they are taught. For the rest, the director inclines to the policy of encouraging outside agencies to set up special schools, while the municipality itself arranges a few nursery schools of its own as models.

As to day continuation schools for the 40,000 young persons in Manchester between 14 and 18, it has to be remembered that only 20,000 will be within the scheme within the next three years, the rest not for seven years. Moreover, the number of school places required will be much smaller than this, since only part-time attendance is required. Already there are, by agreement with employers, 323 pupils in day continuation classes but, as Mr. Hey says, only the very beginning of a scheme have been established. He urges upon the committee the early adoption of a definite policy to meet the great demands which will be made.

Among the most important of these demands are more secondary schools and more teachers. Manchester exhibits a serious deficiency in the provision for secondary education. The Education Committee's four secondary schools accommodate 1800 pupils, and if to these be added the non-provided grant-earning schools, like the grammar school and the High School for Girls, the total number of places is 4500. Of these, one-quarter are absorbed by children outside the city area, so that the director is justified in his observation that little more than the fringe of secondary education has been touched. He proposes the building of nine more secondary schools, providing 4000 additional places. As to teachers, only 4 per cent of the 323 elementary teachers are university graduates. Not only does Mr. Hey see that the total number must be increased, but he urges also that a higher standard of qualification is a matter of urgent necessity. A staff of adequately trained teachers should be built up, so far as possible, with university degrees. There are many other recommendations in the report which may profitably be studied, especially by superintendents of education and municipal officials.

A chair of oceanography is to be established at the University of Liverpool as the result of a benefaction by Professor and Mrs. Herdman. Two years ago they endowed a chair of geology in the same university. It is worthy of note that this professorship in oceanography is the first of its kind in the British Isles. The donors, in offering the gift to the university, stated that they did so in the belief that oceanography—the science of the sea in all aspects—affords an immense field for both research work and industrial application, and that Liverpool, a great seaport having intimate relations with the oceans of the world, is an appropriate center for such work. They expressed the hope that the department would continue the work of the fisheries laboratory at the university, the Port Erin Biological Station, and the investigations of the Isle of Man Fishery Board and the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Committee.

Dr. William Abbott Herdman is an Hon. D. Sc. of Harvard, a fellow of the Royal Society, and the professor of natural history in the University of Liverpool since 1881. With others he was instrumental in establishing the Marine Biological Station at Port Erin, Isle of Man, and the Sea Fish Hatchery at Piel, near Barrow. In 1901-02 he was sent to Ceylon to investigate the pearl-oyster fisheries for the government. Professor Herdman is recognized as one of the chief authorities on oceanography in the United Kingdom.

The council of the university, at a recent meeting, passed the following resolutions: (a) That Professor Herdman be appointed professor of oceanography as from Oct. 1, 1919. (b) That Dr. James Johnstone be appointed professor of oceanography as from Oct. 1, 1920, on the usual terms, and that for 12 months from Oct. 1, 1919, Dr. Johnstone be appointed lecturer on oceanography at the salary derived from the endowment. Dr. James Johnstone, who is to be associated in this important work, is already connected with the university, and has had an experience which well fits him for the position to which he has been appointed. Dr. Johnstone has done a great work in regard to fisheries inquiries, and during the war he has been employed in connection with the government on the development of British food supply from the sea.

FURTHER EDUCATION EQUIPMENT

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—No one of experience will be disposed to make light of the difficulties attendant upon a suitable provision of further education for boys and girls throughout England and Wales. Such provision is now made compulsory between the ages of 14 and 16, and later on the act of last year provides for an extension of instruction up to the age of 18. Among the chief matters to be dealt with are the school buildings, shall they be new or adapted? Shall they provide for oral teaching chiefly, or for practical work on a considerable scale as well? What ought to be their cubic capacity, the size of the classes, the general equipment?

The whole question has been dealt with by a committee appointed by the president of the Board of Education, and the report which they presented

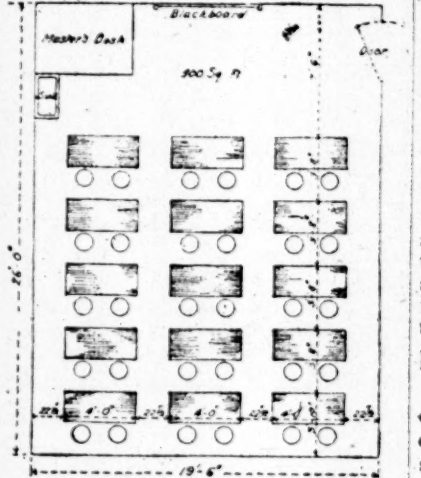


Fig. 1—Diagram of classroom arranged for class teaching

indicates the chief elements in the problem. In the first place, the committee are not inclined to look with favor upon the joint use of a building by elementary scholars and continuation school students. When a boy leaves the elementary school, they say, he turns a sharp corner in life, and his whole outlook widens and changes. His future career, full of possibilities as regards work and pleasure, opens out before him. From a schoolboy under the influence of his mother he becomes a workman under the control of his employer, and his meager pocket money suddenly swells into wages, some part of which he hands over to his parents as a contribution toward his upkeep at home. If he is to continue in attendance at school for part of his time, he will need an entirely different school environment, different buildings, a different curriculum, and different teachers. A corporate life should develop in the continuation school. Becoming a center for the self-directed activities of the students, its buildings should serve as a home for clubs, debates, study circles, concerts, and other forms of social gathering.

Lending Library a Necessity

In addition to the rooms necessary for class work, there will always be required sufficient accommodation for a lending library. A room will be needed large enough for social, recreative, and other purposes, such as occasional lectures to which old students and others are invited, dramatic and musical performances, meetings of the various school societies, demonstrations of domestic and local craft work, and temporary exhibitions of students' collections. The committee are particularly anxious that, wherever possible, school buildings should contain a few small rooms to serve as offices and storerooms for the school athletic clubs, for Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, and for natural history, photographic, and other clubs. These rooms would belong to the students, and would assist very materially in developing an important part of the activities of such a school.

The report also mentions the value of a room (with a small kitchen attached) where the students can procure light refreshment or warm up food which they may bring to the school. Appliances for drying clothes will prove of value for students who, in rural districts, may need to travel a long way to school, while spray baths are especially suitable for those proceeding direct to their classes from a factory or workshop. Ample provision should be made for housing the teaching staff, with separate common rooms for the men and women teachers, and a room for the headmaster or headmistress. In the larger schools there should also be separate rooms for heads of departments.

Equipment of Classrooms

So far attention has been directed to what may be called the supplementary accommodation recommended in the report, since it is this which most of all distinguishes the continuation school from the primary school for younger pupils. But notwithstanding differences are also indicated in the character of the classrooms and other provision for tuition in special subjects. The committee are of opinion that these classrooms should be equipped with strong tables and chairs rather than with the usual school desks. Tables take up about the same floor space as desks, but give greater freedom in the arrangement of the furniture and are more generally useful.

Any disadvantage attaching to the use of tables by scholars in full-time schools may be neglected in the case of students attending continuation schools, for they will not, as a rule, spend more than seven or eight hours a week in school. Diagrams are appended to the report showing how these steady flat-topped tables with their chairs might be arranged for ordinary class-teaching, and how they

should be placed in pairs for practical work. Some of these diagrams relate to classes of 40 in the junior course, and some to classes of 30 in the senior course. But for purpose of illustration it will suffice to give the two methods of disposition of the furniture for the smaller classes. The committee add that, in addition, narrow tables with gas and water laid on might be fixed to the walls of some of these rooms for the purposes of practical work.

Special drawing rooms will not be necessary for junior students, and the classrooms, arranged as in the second diagram, but for the larger number, will generally suffice for the practical work. Special drawing rooms may sometimes have to be provided for the seniors, and their laboratories need, of course, to be larger, more elaborate, and better equipped with apparatus. In the bigger schools, each subject of the curriculum will have its separate workshops and work-rooms.

Wherever possible the boys' workshops must provide for instruction in the working of wood, iron, and other materials such as brass or lead; in some schools practice in leather work or wickerwork will be appropriate; and in country schools provision should be made for instruction in the simple repairs of agricultural machinery. Special shops for the use of senior students engaged in engineering and building will sometimes be required. It is very desirable, says the report, that these workshops should be conducted in close connection with the industries, and that they should always be kept up to date as regards both their equipment and their work.

Equipment for Girls

Less is said about continuation classes for girls. In the largest type of school recommended, that is a school containing 400 school places, and providing for 2000 part-time students, separate rooms should be used for cooking, laundry work, dressmaking, needlework, housewifery, and trade subjects. In smaller schools it will only be possible to provide two or even one room for domestic subjects, and in the smallest schools of all, one room will have to serve for the manual work done both by girls and boys. The juniors of both sexes ought for the most part to receive a general education, with a more or less considerable admixture of practical work of one kind or another. For many of the seniors definite technical instruction will have to be provided. It has already been mentioned that 40 is considered to be the maximum number of students for ordinary class-work in the case of juniors, and 30 in the case of seniors, but in laboratories, in cooking and laundry-work classes, and in workshops and work-rooms, not more than 20 students should be assigned to one teacher, with an extension in some cases to 30 where the help of an assistant is provided.

New Buildings

The committee say that they have thought it necessary to bestow considerable attention on the provision which will have to be made if new buildings are erected. New buildings will naturally set the standard, and

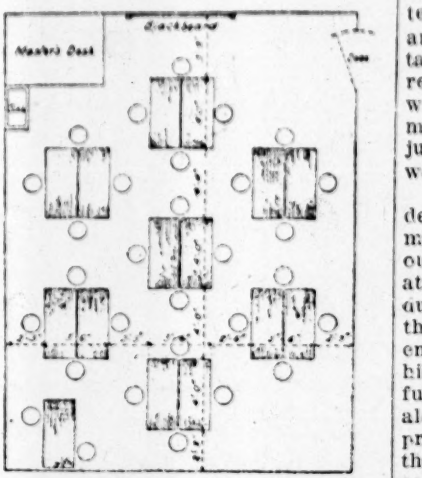


Fig. 2—Diagram of schoolroom arranged for practical work

give some idea of the possibility of adapting existing buildings, or temporary wood or iron structures, to the needs of any particular case. But in their opinion there is no necessity to provide immediately large numbers of new buildings. On the contrary, it may prove advantageous for some years to utilize temporary structures which have been erected for a variety of purposes during the war. Nothing would be more deplorable than the hasty erection of new and expensive buildings which in a few years might be found unsuitable for their purpose. Therefore, at first, every kind of existing building, including disused or partially used schools, rented institutes, and public halls, should be pressed into the service.

It is assumed in the report that students of a continuation school will often use the building in the evenings for working home lessons, and that a considerable number of them will attend voluntary evening classes in subjects outside the curriculum. The committee think, also, that in a large number of places the buildings will be used in the evenings for educational purposes by persons over 18 years of age who are under no compulsion to attend continuation schools. In connection with the use of such buildings by adults, their attention has been drawn to the desirability of making provision for the housing of village institutes, and especially of women's rural institutes. The objects of these institutes are to promote the well-being of the village in which they are situated and to assist toward a revival of rural life and agriculture. In so far as objects of this kind can be secured by educational means, the committee are of opinion that they regard should be paid to them when

buildings for continuation schools are provided.

The report is addressed to the president of the board and is signed as follows: Maurice Bonham Carter (chairman), Maurice Bonham Carter, J. L. Holland, T. G. Roberts, and T. Samuel, P. H. B. Ingles acted as secretary of the committee. The report can be obtained from H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, at the price of three pence.

IRISH CONTINUATION CLASSES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Chief Secretary received a deputation recently representing Dublin organizations connected with the welfare of juvenile workers, for the purpose of urging action in the matter of continuation classes. It was pointed out that this was not the first, but the ninth occasion on which the government had been approached in the matter. On the eight others only a stereotyped reply had been received and nothing had been done.

One of the deputation, an employer of over 3000 hands, stated that a few years ago his firm had come to the conclusion that better education must be provided for their employees if they were to hold their own in competition with English firms, and had finally decided to engage a teacher for his full time, and had actually anticipated the Fisher Education Act by having classes for their boys during factory working hours. His firm had a branch factory near Liverpool, and found that the standard of education was much higher there than in Dublin. Action of this sort was possible with a big firm, but would be beyond the scope of small ones.

Another speaker drew attention to the great number of defectives and uneducated juveniles in Dublin just above school age. This was evident from the fact that amongst juveniles from 15 to 18 years of age who were applying for out-of-work donations, 60 per cent of the boys and 53 per cent of the girls had only reached the fourth standard of education (the seventh being the highest).

LABOR GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—The stress laid upon the importance of education, in an address to the Queensland Teachers' Union by Mr. Hardacre, had a special interest in that Mr. Hardacre is Queensland Minister for Public Instruction in a labor government.

Among the phases of Queensland education dealt with by Mr. Hardacre may be mentioned the passing of an Arbitration Act allowing school teachers to appeal to the court for an improvement in their salaries, the establishment of new high schools and the extension of technical education, seaside and mountain camp schools, elementary agricultural education, immediate reappointment for returned soldiers who were formerly teachers, and promotion to approved classification if justified. A departure from old lines was forecast by Mr. Hardacre:

"I have referred previously to the desirability of teaching the simple elements of sound political economy in our schools. I expect in a few weeks at the most to issue a portion of an industrial history of Australia, which by the relation of examples and experience met with in my study of the early history of this continent will be helpful to teachers and students. I hope, also, to have completed before long a primary reader dealing with civics and the elementary principles of political economy. I again call attention to this subject, because now that the war is ended complex social and economic problems are demanding more than ever our attention. Only by a widely extended education in the guiding principles of political economy can a solution to these problems be found."

UNIVERSITY STARTS A FISHERIES COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The University of Washington has the distinction of being the first university on this continent to add to its academic curriculum a College of Fisheries. The only other known school to offer such a course in the world, according to Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, is the Imperial Fisheries Institute of Japan, which has been in existence since 1897.

The federal authorities have assisted in the establishing of this new course and in locating it at the University of Washington. It is hoped that persons engaged in the fishing industry, now numbering more than 70,000 in Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, and Alaska, will find the University of Washington Fisheries School easily accessible during non-fishing seasons. The College of Fisheries was not scheduled to open until next September, but the heavy demand and unusual interest necessitated the offering of several courses this spring. The course will eventually include the history and methods of fisheries, construction, operation and preservation of fishing apparatus; construction, repair and operation of fishing vessels; handling the catch, business management and a knowledge of the laws relating to the fisheries.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOLS IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Drastic measures looking toward further control over the foreign language schools in the Territory are now being considered by the Hawaiian Legislature, constituting a problem of vital importance, which will demand serious consideration before a solution is arrived at one way or another.

The first measure to be introduced provides that all foreign language schools—Japanese, Chinese, and Korean—be subject to the sole jurisdiction and control of the territorial Department of Public Instruction, and forbids any foreign language school from operating without a license from the department.

At present, so far as the Japanese schools are concerned, children attend these institutions both before and after the regular sessions of the government schools. The measure provides, however, that no foreign language school shall hold a session prior to the stated hours of the public schools.

The second measure, which is perhaps more drastic than the first, provides that no person shall serve as a teacher unless he has received from the Department of Public Instruction a certificate showing that he is qualified to and capable of teaching the ideas of Americanism and democracy, that he is familiar with the English language, and that he is competent to teach American history and civics. Should this measure become law, it would virtually mean that teachers in foreign language schools would have to have a rather thorough American education.

Japanese in Protest

Already there have been numerous protests from Japanese against the passage of these measures. Recently there was an unconfirmed but persistent rumor that Japanese plantation laborers might cease work should these measures pass; but nothing has developed since to indicate that there was any foundation for the report. Today there are hundreds of Japanese language schools in Hawaii, most of them conducted by the various religious sects. In many instances teachers have been brought from Japan to serve in these institutions. The Chinese, also, have a number of large schools, but these institutions have given notice that they are ready and willing to comply with the provisions of the two measures, should they become law.

One of the motives for the introduction of the first measure, it has been stated, is to prevent teaching loyalty to any nation other than the United States, the idea being that all children of foreign parents born in Hawaii are citizens of the United States. The Hon. Rokuro Mori, Consul-General for Japan, stated in an interview recently, that he believed local Japanese language schools should be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Instruction.

The introduction of oriental courses in the public schools of Hawaii under the supervision of the superintendent of public instruction, and the abolishment of the language schools now in existence, is the plan offered by the Hon. Rokuro Mori, Consul-General for Japan, for the solution of the foreign language school problem in the territory.

An Advocate of Incorporation

"I am not in a position at this time," said the Japanese Consul-General, "to give my opinion as an official of the Japanese Government in regard to the school question. It is a big question and a serious one, but I believe that if the Legislature can set aside a large sum of money to provide for language school courses, in addition to the American courses, in the public schools, the question of teaching American ideals to oriental students can be solved at once. By so doing, there will be no private language institutions of any kind in the Territory. Well-trained oriental teachers, who have a thorough knowledge of American history and government, coupled with a knowledge of their mother tongue, could be obtained and placed in the public schools for the language departments."

"Should this scheme work out, Japanese students especially will not have to get up early in the morning and return late in the afternoon, as is now the case, to attend both the language and the public schools. If the Legislature can introduce courses in oriental languages, it should not be compulsory for all oriental students to attend the classes. It should be provided that if they do not wish to study oriental courses, they would not have to. Therefore I believe that the language schools existing in Hawaii should be abolished, and their courses introduced in the public schools."

A SCHOOL FOR PLAY

To meet a great need for capable workers in a new and uncrowded profession of great promise for women, Columbia University is cooperating with the National League of Women Workers in offering a course in organizational and leadership activities for working girls. The course will be given at Columbia University, New York City, May 12 to June 14, 1919. Miss Jean Hamilton, general secretary of the National League of Women Workers, will have direct supervision of the course, which will include lectures, field work, and round table discussions. All movements touching the lives of working women will be brought into the course as giving an intelligent background.

THE HOME FORUM

From "My Garden Acquaintance"

The return of the robin is commonly announced by the newspapers, like that of eminent or notorious people to a watering place, as the first authentic notification of spring. And such his appearance in the orchard and garden undoubtedly is. But, in spite of his name of migratory thrush, he stays with us all winter, and I have seen him when the thermometer marked fifteen degrees below zero of Fahrenheit, armed impenetrably within, like Emerson's titmouse, and as cheerful as he. The robin has a bad reputation among people who do not value themselves less for being fond of cherries. There is, I admit, a spice of vulgarity in him, and his song is rather of the Bloomfield sort, too largely ballasted with prose.

His ethics are of the Poor Richard school, and the main chance which calls forth all his energy is altogether of the appetite. He never has those fine intervals of lunacy into which his cousin, the catbird and the maypole, are apt to fall. But for a that and twice as much as that, I would not exchange him for all the cherries that ever came out of Asia Minor. With whatever faults, he has not wholly forfeited that superiority which belongs to the children of nature.

He has a finer taste in fruit than could be distilled from many successive committees of the Horticultural Society. He feels and freely exercises his right of eminent domain. His is the earliest mess of green peas; his, all the nutberries I had fauced mine. . . . He keeps a strict eye over one's fruit, and knows to a shade of purple when your grapes have cooked long enough in the sun.

During the severe drought a few years ago, the robins wholly vanished from my garden. I neither saw nor heard one for three weeks. Meanwhile, a small foreign grape-vine, rather shy of bearing, seemed to find the dusty air congenial, and, dreaming perhaps of its sweet Argos across the sea, decked itself with a score or so of fair bunches. I watched them from day to day till they should have secreted sugar enough from the sunbeams, and at last made up mind that I would celebrate my vintage the next morning. But the robins, too, had somehow kept note of them. They must have seen out spies, as did the Jews into the promised land, before I was stirring. When I went with my basket, at least a dozen of these winged vintagers bustled out from among the leaves, and, alighting on the nearest trees, interchanged some shrill remarks about me of a derogatory nature.

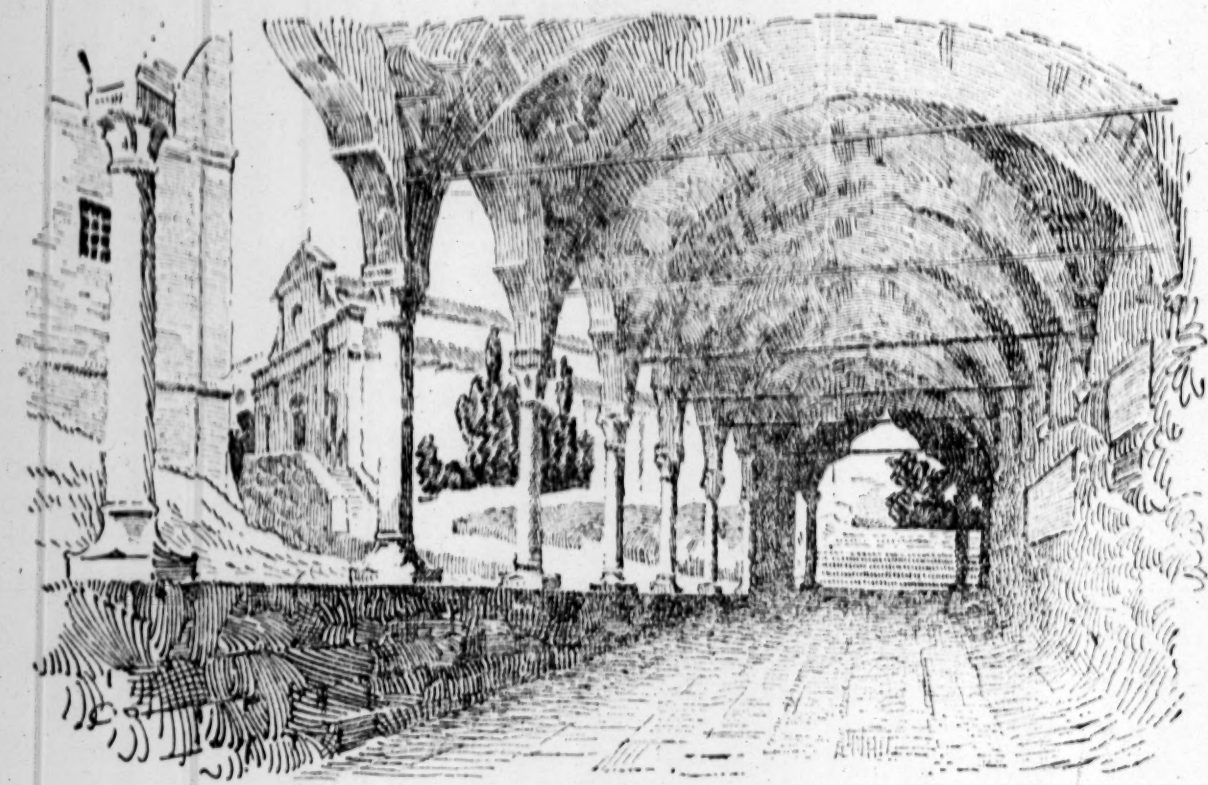
They had fairly sacked the vine. . . . I was keeping my grapes a secret to surprise the fair Fidele with, but the robins made me a profounder secret to her than I had meant. The tattered remnant of a single bunch

was all my harvest-home. How paltry it looked at the bottom of my basket—as if a humming-bird had laid her egg in an eagle's nest! I could not help laughing; and the robins seemed to join heartily in the merriment. There was a native grape-vine close by, blue with its less refined abundance, but my cunning thieves preferred the foreign flavor. Could I tax them with want of taste?

The robins are not good solo singers, but their chorus, as, like primitive fire-worshippers, they hail the return of light and warmth to the world, is unrivaled. There are a hundred singing like one. They are noisy enough then,

and sing, as poets should, with no afterthought. But when they come after cherries to the tree near my window, they muffle their voices, and their faint plop, plop, sounds far away at the bottom of the garden, where they know I shall not suspect them of robbing the great black walnut of its bitter-rinded store.

They are feathered Pecksniffs, to be sure; but then how brightly their breasts, that look rather shabby in the sunlight, shine in a rainy day against the dark green of the fringe tree! . . . For my own part I would rather have his cheerfulness and kind neighborhood than many berries. —Lowell.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The ascent to the Castle, Udine, Italy

Udine Dates From Roman Times

Udine, not so frequently remembered as are many other Italian cities of no larger size and no older history, is yet quite worthy of notice. It is the principal city of the charming province called Friuli. This province has a striking peculiarity in the dialect spoken there. While Italy perhaps abounds in dialects more than any other European country, these dialects usually show some connection with one another, as well as with the mother tongue; but the Friulano seems to break away by itself almost suddenly, and differs from its sister tongues as much, we might say, as Welsh differs from English.

The situation of Udine is one of great beauty. Some twenty miles north of the farthest northern point of the Adriatic, the city lies in a fertile plain which almost imperceptibly rises toward a long chain of green hills that soon cease to be hills and become the northeastern Alps. Hills and plain are dotted with ancient, quaint villages, or with little towns, whose names quickly remind one of the names, so familiar to all, of the great painters of the Venetian school. Here and there are fine old residences and castles, many of them reached through avenues of rich, dark cypresses.

The city dates from ancient Roman times and its architecture shows the course of the centuries. A small hill, crowned by an edifice called Il Castello (the Castle), rises in the center of the city. Il Castello was once used as barracks, but was later transformed into a museum. One ascends to it by a fairly spacious road, built in the manner of stairs, the steps being wide and very low. The view from Il Castello is superb, embracing the Alps, the extensive plain, and, on clear days, the shimmering line of the Adriatic.

Udine possesses some beautiful public buildings; also not a few fine mansions, belonging to its old and titled families. Paintings by some of the celebrated Venetian masters are to be found in many places.

Udine suffered severely from the recent disastrous occupation by the Austrians; but its citizens are hard at work reestablishing order, comfort, and beauty. We give here a few lines written by a lady from Udine to a friend in the United States: "We have had a year of anguish, of terrible anxieties, . . . but it is over! They have gone; and it was time! They have devastated all, they have stolen all. Poor dear Udine! If you could see it now! But Udine shall rise again, and so shall all cities and countries where the barbarians have left their traces."

Rivers of Portuguese East Africa

In "Portuguese East Africa" R. C. F. Maughan gives a vivid description of the river scenery of that country. "Let us ascend one of these northern rivers in a native canoe, and see what curious features of tropical Africa will unfold themselves before us."

"The first indication that one has left the tidal influence is conveyed by the increasing rarity of the mangrove, and the appearance on the river banks of large brakes of feathery, white-topped, phragmites reeds. Behind these large forest trees appear, among their different varieties of a large ficus; then some raphia and phoenix spinosa palms, abuzzias, with their curious velvety foliage, and a bushy dwarf magnolia, the whole of whose upper limbs are covered with

masses of gray, down-hanging, Father-Christmas-beard-like archilla weed, which seems mutely to challenge conjectures as to how on earth it ever got there. Large green floating islands, composed of masses of grass which have become detached from the marshy region higher up the river, move slowly down the stream, resting-places for white egrets, pied kingfishers, and spur-winged plovers. It is said that these floating masses were the commencement of things on the Nile from which sprang the great sudd difficulty we are now wrestling with, and which has closed so much of that river and its affluents to effective navigation."

"As we move slowly up the slowly flowing stream . . . a curious pale green elm grows in great abundance along the banks, sometimes continuously for a mile or more, its leafy, lower shrub-like limbs starred with pale yellow flowers, not unlike the blooms of the Egyptian cotton bush. Large albizias with their thick green foliage alternate with high, clean-cut, borassus palms, from whose stiff, spiky crowns hang heavy bunches of tempting-looking but useless nuts. Graceful wild date palms bend their delicious, glaucous fronds carelessly over the convolvulus-wreathed lace-work of rich greenery which covers the river banks. Upon some of the bushes colonies of bright chrome-colored weaver birds chatter and flutter as the canoe passes, their curiously shaped pendent nests, built over the stream, looking like daintily woven but distorted stockings hanging leg downward from the branches. These colonies are sometimes very numerous, and many scores of the nests may be counted within a distance of fifty yards. Masses of the curious, lettuce-like Pistia stratiotes, which may be compared with fair accuracy to a sort of giant duckweed, float down on the slowly moving current, and, in the entrances to the backwaters, a beautiful pale blue lotus lily raises its head among its huge, lush-green leaves, so large as to afford safe foothold for the long-limbed agile stilt plovers, and other waders, which can be seen running over them with amazing confidence. From the secure haven afforded by a half-submerged snag, brilliant, glossy green divers watch the water, their half-open wings drying in the sun from their last plunge after the swarming river fish."

"The river grows narrower, and wide vistas of open plain appear through the growing intervals between the trees. A few miles farther and the stream begins to transform itself into a widening lagoon, scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding grassland, save when a vagrant cat's-paw of soft breeze stirs a great lotus leaf, and exposes for a moment the water beneath."

"For a great distance the eye traverses the cool greenery of the luxuriant vegetation, for the most part giant papyrus, with its luscious semi-transparent stalk and great mop head not unlike a huge brush, the bristles formed by long, green, gossamer filaments, looking as though made of shimmering, apple-green silk. In among the pale blue lotus lilies and lettuce-like pistia, numbers of wild fowl sit unconcernedly on the water. Barred under and dark green whistling ducks mingle with tiny mauve-billed teal, whose green and blue wings flash past like jewels when they are in the air. Great ash-gray herons and beautiful created cranes (Balearcica chrysopelagica) stalk gravely hither and thither, whilst, flying over from the distant forest belt, come two quaint saddle-billed

Ruskin's Formless and Planless Talk

Ruskin found absorbing scope for personal service, at the Working Men's College, situated first in Red Lion Square and afterward in Great Ormond Street. This is one of many institutions which owe their origin to the cooperative movement, promoted by a small group of men inspired by the leadership of Frederick Denison Maurice. "There was then, it must be remembered, no means by which a working man or a poor man could

get, in a systematic way, any education going beyond the bare elements of knowledge."

Ruskin taught his class both by precept and by practice. He gave many lectures and addresses at the College, and these were attended by others besides the students of his own class. On such occasions he would bring pictures or illuminated manuscripts for exhibition and explanation, or would describe his experiences and impressions on some foreign tour. Or he would season a discourse on art and life with some unexpected illustration. "I am only trying," he said once, "to teach you to see. Two men are walking through Clare Market. One of them comes out at the other end not a bit wiser than he went in. The other notices a bit of parsley hanging over the edge of a butter-woman's basket, and carries away with him images of beauty which in the course of his daily work he incorporates with it for many a day." No more of the lecture has been recorded, but anyone familiar with Ruskin's writings will know how it may have been continued. He would have gone on to illustrate the beauty of the fine divisions in the leaf of parsley, to define its apical manner of delicateness as contrasted with other leaves, and then, perhaps, to trace the curious influence of the plant, from the days of the Parsley Crown to the butter-woman's basket, and so back to Clare Market. Or, again, in response to some question about social and political conditions, he would pour forth other questions, in the hope of leading the men to think out ultimate problems. On one occasion the subject of parliamentary reform was opened:

"You are all scape-graves, my friends," said Ruskin, "for this mighty privilege of having your opinions represented in Parliament. The concession might be desirable, at all events courteous,—if only it were quite certain you had not any opinions to represent. But have you? Are you agreed on any single thing you systematically want? Less work and more wages, of course; but how much lessening of work do you suppose is possible? Do you think the time will ever come for everybody to have no work and all wages? . . . Have you planned the permanent state which you wish England to hold? Do you want her to be nothing but a large workshop and forge, so that the name of 'Englishman' shall be synonymous with 'ironmonger' all over the world? or would you like to keep some of your lords and landed gentry still, and a few green fields and trees? . . . Your voices are not worth a rat's squeak, either in Parliament or out of it, till you have some ideas to utter with them."

Riddering words; yet not without a practical purpose. The point of them was, as the sequel showed, that the workmen might, if they chose, appoint their "own parliament" to deliberate upon the possible modes of the regulation of industry." The Trade Union Congress, often described as "the Parliament of Labor," was yet in the future at the time when Ruskin spoke. These addresses, whether on art or politics or (more frequently) upon both, made a deep impression. Madox Brown, by no means prejudiced in Ruskin's favor, wrote after hearing one of them: "Ruskin as eloquent as ever, and as wildly popular with the men." "We used to look forward to these talks," says "One who was often present," "with great interest. Formless and planless as they were, the effect on the hearers was immense. It was a wonderful bubbling up of all manner of glowing thoughts; for mere eloquence I never heard ought like it."

The lectures at the college were only occasional; Ruskin's continuous work was in the teaching of his class. Here, as in all that he undertook, he let his mind out. He threw into his teaching all the resources of his skill; and, in material matters, whatever he had, he shared:

"How generous he was!" writes one of his pupils. "He taught each of us separately, studying the capacities of each student. For one pupil he would put a cairngorm pebble or flint spar into a tumbler of water, and set him to trace their tangled veins of crimson and amethyst. For another he would bring lichen and fungi from Austerley Woods. Once, to fill us with despair of color, he bought a case of West Indian birds, stuffed, as the collector had stored them, all rubies and emeralds. Sometimes it was a Gothic missal, when he set us counting the order of the colored leaves in each spray of the MS. At other times it was a splendid Albert Dürer woodcut. . . . One by one, he brought for us to examine, his marvels of water-color art from Denmark Hill. He would point out the subtleties and felicities in their composition, analyzing on a blackboard their line schemes. . . . He had reams of the best stout drawing paper made specially for us, supplying every convenience the little rooms would hold." —E. T. Cook.

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Daily Education

Schools, academies, and colleges are but the merest beginnings of culture. Far more influential is the education daily given in our homes, in the streets, behind counters, in workshops, at the loom and the plow, in counting-houses and manufactories, and in the busy haunts of men. This is that finishing instruction as members of society which Schiller designated the "education of the human race," consisting in action, conduct, self-culture, self-control—all that tends to discipline a man truly, and fit him for the proper performance of the duties and business of life—a kind of education not to be learned from books, or acquired by any amount of literary training.—Samuel Smiles.

Moon at Sunrise

. . . You have seen the hustruss moon radiantly facing dawn, Dusky meads between them strewn Glimmering like downy awn; Argent Westward glows the hunt, / East the blush about to climb; One another fair they front, Transient yet outline the time; Even as dewlight of the rose, In the mind a jewel sows. —From "The Woods of Westernmain" —by George Meredith.

The Three Essentials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor ON PAGE 109 of Science and Health. Mrs. Eddy describes the process by which she mastered the Science of Christianity and gave it to the world, and experience shows that, in his own degree, every individual student of the subject has to pass through the same educational development. She says: "I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

It has become the fashion of late years to hold revelation as a belief unworthy of the dignity of a scientific age, an age in which nothing which is not properly labeled and classified can hope to find credence. As to the genuineness of the article, the world is too busy to trouble much about that, as long as the label is sufficiently large and persistently suggestive. And yet the world, without being aware of the fact, is constantly accepting things which are really akin to revelation. All genius, for instance, is revelation, in a degree, within certain limitations. The great poet, the great inventor, the great orator, all touch the fringe of revelation, and are not to be accounted for in any other way, for they appear like meteors out of the night. Now, while these may be purely human qualities, and as such are necessarily limited by human conditions, there is no doubt that they indicate a quality of mind which is peculiarly clear, and capable of discovering and understanding great fundamental facts, but not having any knowledge of Principle wherewith to maintain an even balance, they become an easy prey to the suggestions of evil.

In the passage quoted above, Mrs. Eddy says she won her way through "divine revelation." Like all discoverers, her thoughts for many years had been pondering on the things pertaining to her discovery, but unlike them, the things she pondered were the great questions of God, of Spirit, reaching away from material existence and human experiences, and looking constantly into Mind. This was unquestionably the spiritual attitude of the Hebrew prophets, and though they expressed their experiences in symbols, such as the live coal taken from the altar, the angel touching the lips, the voice calling to Samuel, the man standing on the river Hiddekel, the result was the same, a revelation of God to the human consciousness.

St. Paul points out that the things of Spirit must necessarily come by revelation, for the natural man cannot discern them; to him they are foolishness. Every individual, however, is bound to express himself according to the capacity and tendency of the age he lives in. Even Jesus had to use the decaying language of his race, so while the prophets, owing to the limitations of their times, had to leave their visions uninterpreted, Mrs. Eddy, on the contrary, living in an age when every idea must give an intelligent and intelligible account of itself, reduced the vision she attained to terms of reason. "Reason is the most active human faculty." This extract from Science and Health (p. 327) shows the value its author places on reason as a factor in the assimilation and use of revelation. We may see and enjoy many wonderful and beautiful things, but until we have digested them through reason, they are of little use to us. So with the truths about divine Principle; humanity has hitherto been discouraged from applying the test of reason to them, and therefore instead of being assimilated, they have been left as matters of sentiment or emotion, but in Christian Science, we are urged to prove all things and hold fast that which is good, for Science does not ask its student to accept anything without the sanction of his reason.

The next essential is to demonstrate the revelation which has been accepted by the reason, and until that is done, the revelation must remain a theory only, beautiful possibly, but not applicable to human nature's daily use. The Discoverer of Christian Science, spent ten years in demonstrating her theory before she submitted it to the world in the book, Science and Health. Christian Science first healed every description of disease, rescuing the victims of drugs and drink and restoring the insane, the blind and the lame. . . . This, it will be noticed, is similar to the method pursued by Jesus. From the earliest glimpse we have of him in the Temple at the age of twelve years, to the time when he came before the public at the age of thirty, he was undoubtedly proving, and testing his ability to demonstrate, the revelation he had received. When he finally entered into public life his time was almost wholly given up to demonstration in the healing of disease, and that his reason was not only satisfied, but quickened, we can see by the way in which he was able to meet and refute the arguments of his opponents.

Every individual who wishes to become a student of Christian Science must follow the same course. He may see it logically and intellectually, but unless it comes as well with the inspiration of revelation, or until it so comes, it will be but a barren land through which he walks. Equally, however, the one to whom the comprehension of revelation comes quickly must assimilate it, as well, through reason, so that he may intelligently and wisely use his revelation for the world. The inherent indolence of the human mind often rebels against this process, and argues that reason being a purely human faculty cannot

The Cormorant

The cormorant meditates, standing motionless and alone at the river's edge; his round eye follows the flowing water.

If a passer-by comes too near, he flaps away balancing his head and waits in the thicket for the intruder to go, wishing to gaze again upon the undulations of the stream.

And at night when the moon shines upon the waves, the cormorant meditates standing with one foot in the water. —Su-Tong-Po.

Who Knows Most

Who knows most, doubts not.—Browning.

absorb the things of Spirit. That is so, but reason, rightly directed, can and does aid a man to discern between Truth and error, to accept the former and to reject the latter, and so to come to that knowledge which Jesus said is Life eternal.

Then comes the great essential, demonstration. From the time of the Apostle James, when he advocated the test of faith by its works, every sensible person has recognized that a theory, unless it is actually proved, is useless, and Christian Science has but returned to the Apostle's position in applying this test to religion, whereas the world generally has excepted the latter. So the student of Christian Science is obliged to apply to his own individual understanding the test Jesus laid down, and which Mrs. Eddy recognized as imperative. "It is that I live on me, the works that I do shall be the proof; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."

The Rock of Cirta

In his book on Algeria, Hilaire Belloc says: "The platform of the Rock of Cirta is the place from which the effort of the French over all this land can best be judged, for it is the center round which nature and history have grouped the four changes of Barbary. The rock is like those headlands which cut out from inland ranges and dominate deep harbors; it is as bold as are such capes, and is united, as the sea, with the mass of land behind it by a neck of even surface—the only passage by which the rock itself can be approached. On every side but this, very sharp slopes of grass, broken by precipices, plunge down in a mountainous way to the valleys, and at the foot of the most sheer of these there tumbles noisily in a profound gorge the torrent called Rummel, that is, 'The Tawny,' for it is as yellow as a lion or as sea-sand."

"The trench is so deep and dark that one may stand above it toward evening and hear the noise of the water and yet see no gleam of light reflected from it, it runs so far below. It is this stream which has made on the Rock of Cirta (though it is out of the true Tell and far into the Tableland) a habitable fortress and a town; the town called Constantine."

"Such sites are very rare—Luxemburg is one, a stronghold cut off by similar precipitous valleys. Jerusalem is another. Wherever they are found the origin of their fortress goes back beyond the beginning of history. . . . So it is with Cirta."

"There is a place in Constantine where the fall history of the town is best felt, and that is in the Town Hall, which stands upon the edge of the rock upon the side furthest from the river. . . . In this building are preserved (in no great number) the antiquities of the place and its neighborhood."

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By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

Unredeemed Italy

ITALY or the Italian Government has, it is to be feared, taken a false step in the peace negotiations in Paris. The secret interests and influences which brought about the débâcle on the Austrian front, when General Cadorna's line was pierced and crumpled up, have now brought about a political débâcle in Paris. Those interests and those influences are untiring and ever watchful. If they fail in January they are prepared to renew the attempt in February. But they are fighting against the stars in their courses, and their ultimate annihilation is certain. In spite of which, indeed, because of which, the mistake should not be made of cheaply attacking the Italian Prime Minister and the members of the delegation on the score of politics. It is easy to write that the Prime Minister has sown the storm, and is now reaping the whirlwind. It is easier still to say that he is taking advantage of President Wilson's attitude to escape the results of the internal conditions in the Peninsula. But this is the paltry criticism of little minds, unable to see that a man may err greatly out of the very greatness of his own national conceptions.

It is reported that the Prime Minister has declared that Italy is seething with indignation over the possible loss of Fiume. This may be so, just as it may be true that no one has done more to produce this excitement than the Prime Minister himself. But it does not prove that he or his associates in the Ministry erred from selfish or unworthy political motives. It means, purely, that they are Italians, with all the Italian warmth of disposition, facing and struggling with the question of Italia Irredenta, in the greatest crisis which has occurred in that movement since the Austrians evacuated Venice. The newspaper reader who hardly knows the meaning of Italia Irredenta, the man in the street who never knew or heard of the days when the Austrian bands played in the Piazza, under the very feet of St. Mark's horses, and the café tables, under the colonnade on one side, were bright with Austrian uniforms, whilst Venice with lowering looks forgathered under the colonnade across the square, cannot hope to understand the patriotic passions bred under such conditions of servitude.

In such circumstances the recovery of unredeemed Italy became a religion with the Italian. It may have been selfish, but it was the avowed main incentive of his participation in the great war. This does not mean that the country had not other, and more altruistic reasons. But it does mean that the supreme sacrifice, because war to any thinking human being is a supreme sacrifice, was offered by the Nation in the name of Italy unredeemed. Mr. Wilson, in his statement on the point of difference between himself and the Italian delegation refers, in admirable taste, to this very matter. He points out, not merely to Italy but to the Italians throughout the world, that unredeemed Italy can scarcely be said any longer to exist. The old frontiers are being practically restored. The walls of Rome, the moat of Venice are giving place once again to the titanic wall and moats of the Alps and their rivers. And as a result "the she-wolf's litter," if attacked tomorrow, can "stand savagely at bay," not with its back to the Tiber, with the white porches on Palatinus in sight, but along the crests of the great mountain range, which Hannibal pierced and Napoleon climbed.

That Mr. Wilson has made out his case we imagine the world will agree, unless there are any material facts which have not yet been divulged. But that does not make an attack upon the Italian statesman in any way more generous or gifted with greater foresight. In demanding the possession of Fiume the Italian Government is requiring something that was not in the original bond, known as the Pact of London. In this pact, the famous port was allotted to Croatia, which it is understood is to become a part of the new Jugo-Slav confederacy or State. Consequently, insisting upon the surrender of Fiume, Italy is requiring more than she originally stipulated, and requiring it at the expense not of her enemies today but of her allies. Nay more, she is understood to be making similar demands at the expense of another ally, Greece, in Northern Epirus, at Rhodes, and throughout the entire Dodecanese. Now any such surrender would, as Mr. Wilson points out, be totally destructive of the aims of the Peace Conference, and the ideals upon which its labors have been based. Therefore he has found it absolutely necessary to stand firm on this point in view of what it means, not to a Nation, but to humanity.

The brunt of the struggle has fallen naturally on Mr. Wilson, for the hands of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau are largely tied by the Pact of London. The Italian position, however, was by no means a strong one. Baron Sonnino, the Italian strong man in the fight, seems to have based his claims sometimes on the Pact of London and sometimes on Mr. Wilson's theory of self-determination, regardless of any contradiction. For if by self-determination Fiume were to be awarded to Italy, what is to become of the Pact which awards it to Croatia, that is, to the Jugo-Slavs? But Italy should also remember what every one is loath to say, and that is that her position in the war is a less disinterested one than that of the other great powers. France came in because she was attacked gratuitously. The United Kingdom on the question of Principle and without any stipulation at all. The United States again on the question of Principle. Italy alone came in on terms. Indeed, before she consented to fire a shot she, by this very Pact of London, made herself secure of all the territory and all the ends to which she could advance any claim at all. In short, had Mr. Wilson been so minded he could have made his reply, to what was practically an Italian ultimatum, assume a very different tone.

What, however, is perhaps most significant is this second débâcle which has overtaken Italy during the war period. How is it that Italy, having her enemy Austria

by the throat, lost in a few hours, by treachery, what she had won by months of terrible fighting? And how is it that now, for the second time, when, as Mr. Wilson says, she has been promised the return of her unredeemed provinces, she suddenly risks everything in the demand that she alone shall gain all and sacrifice nothing? The influences pushing her over the precipice of Fiume are those which drove her in rout from the banks of the Isonzo.

Canada's Plans for Industrial Peace

MORE than once, during the past four years, Canada has given the lead to other countries in the matter of settling great questions, whilst on all the many issues of international concern, for the settlement of which the times are making demand, the Dominion is well in the van of progress. This is notably the case in regard to the Labor situation. In Canada, as everywhere else, the Labor world is in a state of flux, and the Dominion is very far from being exempt from the world agitation of the extremist, whether it be in the form of bolshevism or One-Big-Unionism or any other form of revolutionary socialism. Indeed, according to Mr. C. H. Cahan, head of the Canadian Department of Public Safety, the Bolshevik and Socialist element in Canada is of a peculiarly vicious type, and, only a few weeks ago, he made the statement that, in his opinion, it needed to be dealt with promptly and fearlessly.

In Canada, perhaps, more than in any other country, passing through a similar experience, bolshevism in all its phases is seen to be largely parasitic on the life of the country. Its spread is almost entirely confined to alien elements, as is abundantly shown by the fact that the great mass of the Bolshevik literature, recently seized by the authorities, was printed in various languages other than English. Revolutionary socialism, of course, attracts to its ranks a certain number of Canadians, but that the great bulk of Canadian Labor is quite free from the taint, and genuinely desirous of coming to an understanding with Capital is quite evident from the course of events since the signing of the armistice. Thus, speaking in the Canadian upper house, a short time ago, Senator Gideon Robertson, the Minister of Labor, was able to tell how the government had recently conferred with representative employers and with representative Labor leaders; how it had laid before these representatives the course of action it proposed to take, asking for expressions of opinion; and how, in both cases, the proposed government action had won nothing but approval.

Senator Robertson then went on to explain that the government proposed to appoint a small commission, of five or seven men, who would absolutely command the confidence of the public, and to ask them to proceed to all the centers of industry to survey the situation; to get all the facts; and, before May 15, to let the government have their recommendations as to what should be done in the interests of both Labor and Capital. Upon that report, he said, and upon those recommendations, the government proposed basing a government policy for the promotion of greater harmony in the industrial and Labor world.

The great aim of this joint commission will, of course, be to discover what are the possibilities of joint control, and it is in joint control that Senator Robertson quite evidently sees the solution of the problem. In his statement to the Senate he did not ignore the fact that it would be easier to bring about joint control in some industries than in others, but he was quite definite concerning the point that, wherever it was instituted, it would, at once, result in increased production. Employers, he declared, sometimes made the charge that increased wages brought no corresponding increased efficiency from the working man. That charge, he granted, was, in some measure, true, but he was of opinion that if there were joint control, if the employees were jointly interested with the employer in the success of the industry, the case would be very different. Such matters are, of course, all questions which the future will decide. But the fact that the great problem is being grappled with in this same spirit of understanding and good will has already gone a long way toward its solution.

Labor-Saving Machinery

MUCH concern has been expressed by industrial interests over a possible, if not prospective, labor shortage in the United States within the next few months. Although there is a considerable amount of unemployment now, it is believed that business generally throughout the country is bound to improve to such an extent as to make the labor problem one of the greatest interest. It is reasoned that European demands for reconstruction will be so great that there will be comparatively little immigration for some years to come, and that the United States, to a greater extent than ever before, will be obliged to depend upon its own labor supply. The prospective demand for labor largely accounts for wages remaining at their present high level.

There is no reason for entertaining anxiety concerning this question. The fact is that so much labor-saving machinery is constantly being invented that it is reasonable to believe that the required productive output of the United States can be maintained, even in face of a greatly increased demand. Take the important matter of agricultural output. The invention of the self-binder and reaper and the threshing machine, together with recent wonderful improvements made thereon, enabled the United States to feed a large part of the world at a time when man power on the farms was diminishing. Now comes the newly invented farm tractor, which seems destined again to revolutionize farm work. It is estimated that when this remarkable machine, inexpensive and easy of operation, is more fully developed it will release 100,000,000 acres of land for the raising of wheat, corn, oats, and other food supplies for the world. It is calculated that it will enable the United States to raise 3,000,000,000 bushels of wheat alone, or three times the greatest amount ever produced in this country. This estimate may be an entirely conservative one; indeed, the remarkable achievements already accomplished in the sav-

ing of both man power and horse power are not yet fully appreciated.

A short time ago, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, announced that an aeroplane under automatic control, capable of carrying a heavy load and operated without anyone being aboard the machine, had made a trip of 100 miles and landed close to the point it had set out to reach. While this wonderful invention was designed as an instrument of war, it graphically illustrates what inventive ability is doing, and there is no telling to what useful purposes the device may be turned. It would be unwise to say that it could not be used in a great variety of ways in the industrial realm.

The Labor world has long since ceased to war against new labor-saving inventions. It is now commonly understood that the more of such inventions there are the greater the advantage to Labor itself. Wages are lowest in those countries where hand labor largely prevails, and poverty likewise is most prominent in the same countries. The fact is, the greater the productivity of a country the greater is its prosperity. Labor-saving devices are constantly adding to the resources of the United States, and they bid fair to meet its needs at a time when available man power seems to be diminishing.

Crusoe's Two Hundredth Birthday

ANY person with a bowing acquaintance with history, actual, literary, or otherwise, could no doubt call to mind offhand a number of stories which, in spite of their being hopelessly fictitious, have implanted themselves so firmly in the popular fancy, that all the King's horses and all the King's men could not, by this time, budge them. Three, all taken at random, will serve, and curiously enough Defoe is the plaintiff in the case of two of them. They are the confusion of Crusoe's island with Juan Fernandez, the Ride to York, and the existence of the original Old Curiosity Shop. It is of no avail to insist that Dickens himself declared that the Old Curiosity Shop was no more; that the ride to York was good, or bad, history two centuries before Turpin was endowed with it; and that no one who had ever read Robinson Crusoe could confuse the famous island with Juan Fernandez. The man in the street, ignoring that caustic phrase of the great Birreller, "What in the name of Bodley has the public to do with literature?" smiles indulgently, and gets along with his mistake.

The Ride to York and the Old Curiosity Shop are, apparently, controversies not of an age but for all time. They are distinctly of the genus "hardly perennial." So, too, for that matter, is the Juan Fernandez affair. But inasmuch as it is just two centuries today since William Taylor published, at the Sign of the Ship, in Pater-Noster-Row, "The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner," the excuse is present once more to consider the subject.

Yet, in all seriousness, the question must arise, why should men waste their time arguing as to the original of an island in a story written early in the Eighteenth Century. The answer is very simple, because men love to be amused. Dr. Johnson once declared that there were only three books in existence which the ordinary reader would rather see lengthened than shortened. Robinson Crusoe was one of them, and if the aforesaid ordinary reader does not perchance know what the other two are, the opportunity is open to him for his amusement. Anyhow Dr. Johnson's famous contemporary, the Frenchman Marmontel, was equally explicit. "Robinson Crusoe," he said, "is the first book I ever read with exquisite pleasure; and I believe every boy in Europe might say the same thing."

About a century later, a critic, with an overpowering attraction to the banal, summed up the attractions of the book in a couple of sentences, which should be preserved in the interests of the gayety of nations:—"If it be inquired by what charm it is that these surprising adventures should have instantly pleased, and always pleased, it will be found that few books have ever so naturally mingled amusement with instruction. The attention is fixed, either by the simplicity of the narration, or by the variety of the incidents; the heart is amended by a vindication of the ways of God to man; and the understanding is informed by various examples, how much utility ought to be preferred to ornament; the young are instructed, while the old are amused." After reading which one can only say with Mr. Sneer, "Did he mean all that by shaking his head?" to which, it will be remembered, Mr. Puff promptly replied, "Every word of it—if he shook his head as I taught him."

Still, whatever Mr. Puff may have taught the impersonator of Lord Burling on the subject of head-shakings, one thing is certain, that no number of head-shakings by the critics has ever had the effect of causing the reading public to eschew the fiction that Juan Fernandez is Crusoe's island. Contrariwise, as Tweedledee says, that public, on every occasion, fills the rôle of Mrs. Micawber, flings its arms round the little bundle of rock, and declares that it will never desert Mr. Juan Fernandez Micawber. Even so brilliant a writer as Mr. R. H. Dana joins the worshipping throng, and, in a delightful description, in "Two Years Before the Mast," tells how, as the brig Pilgrim left the "deep blue cloud" of the island behind it, he "gave a parting look and bade farewell to the most romantic spot any eyes had ever seen."

All of which is very good, but from Juan Fernandez to the mouth of the Orinoco happens to be some 3200 miles, measuring from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with all South America in between. And it was "near the mouth of the Great River of Oroonoke," as Defoe is careful to insist, on the frontispiece of the first edition and in the story itself, that Crusoe's island lay. Indeed, in order that there should be no mistake whatever about the matter, Defoe brought out, in a conversation between Crusoe and Friday, the fact that the land the former "perceived to the west and northwest was the great island Trinidad on the north point of the mouth of the river."

How, then, did the wonderful muddle arise? It is all extremely simple. Defoe, like Shakespeare and innumerable other writers, borrowed his plot ready made. Seven years before Captain Worder Rogers had published a book, in which he had told the story of how he had

rescued Alexander Selkirk from his self-imposed maroonment, if the word may be coined, on the island of Juan Fernandez. The idea appealed to the fancy of Defoe, just as later it did to Cowper and many others. The effect on Cowper was seen in the well-known poem beginning, "I am monarch of all I survey," on Defoe, in Robinson Crusoe, which, be it said, owes nothing at all but its idea to Selkirk or to Rogers.

Still, when the Eighteenth Century was young, every man knew all about Selkirk, and every boy had read Crusoe, and knew that Crusoe was Selkirk. As time went on, what followed became inevitable. Crusoe was Selkirk, Selkirk's island was Juan Fernandez, therefore Juan Fernandez was Crusoe's island. Post hoc, propter hoc, what more could anyone demand. But,—Defoe explains, carefully, that it was not. Yes! but so did Dickens explain that the Curiosity Shop had been pulled down, and Defoe, again, that Nevins rode to York. The fate of the Curiosity Shop, the position of Crusoe's island, these are details which are forgotten as soon as learned. Our business is with Codlin and Short, Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness, Sally Brass and Quilp, with Crusoe and Friday, and all the other puppets. The positions of islands, the sites of shops, such things are the affairs of the surveyor and the hydrographer. As for the Ride to York, the Circus settled all that, decades and decades ago.

Notes and Comments

THE method whereby Detroit, Michigan, raised its Victory Loan quota, considerably more than half of the amount having been subscribed by two concerns, and a number of automobile manufacturers and bankers having subscribed the balance before the corps of regular workers had even presented their reports, assumes significance in view of the appeals put forth that the loan shall be popularly taken up. It is not a very long step from the state of affairs here sketched to the entire loan being absorbed by the bankers themselves, which no one would regard as desirable.

SURPRISINGLY little has been seen in the American press about General Sir Henry Wilson, chief of the Imperial General Staff; indeed, the letter written by Marshal Foch to be read at a dinner given by members of Parliament to General Wilson probably surprised many of those who saw it reprinted in their own newspapers. "Long before the war," writes Marshal Foch, "General Wilson and I worked to prepare for the struggle against the German peril, which we both foresaw." To the plans made well in advance by the farsighted Englishman, the French leader attributes the surprising efficiency with which English soldiers were mobilized and transported to France in 1914.

A TIMELY suggestion is made by a middle western newspaper that people in the various geographical units of the United States do not forget, in their natural pride and gratitude for the war service of the "men from home," the part played in the war by the regular army. Recruited from all over the country, the regular army went to France as a matter of course, and was the first American division to go into battle. From April to November, 1918, the regulars were continuously in action, yet, now that the war is over, the service of the Nation in arms is naturally enough being recognized in the welcome that each section extends its own soldiery, and the All-American national army receives no specific public honors. The citizen soldiers demobilize; the regulars might exclaim, in the martial phrase of the gentleman in Shakespeare's "King Henry VI." "Drummer, strike up, and let us march away."

Few places have been more variously governed than the ancient city of Trèves, where United States forces are now stationed. Said to have been founded by a certain Trebeta, a stepson of the Assyrian Semiramis who had adventured far from home, it was conquered and governed by the Romans. Constantine once lived there. Overwhelmed in the downfall of Rome, Trèves appears again in history as a part of the dominions of Charlemagne, and since then it has been ruled by both Germany and France. Its local governors have been counts, ecclesiastics, electors, aldermen, and burgoasters. An archbishop built the walls in the Thirteenth Century, and as late as 1871 one hears of a bishop whose respect for the historic past made him expostulate with the aldermen and prevent them from taking stone from the old Roman ruins to be used for road building.

IN SPITE of all that the liquor forces can do, the empty jail in the dry county stands as an unanswerable argument for prohibition. As county after county comes under the dry law, the instances are not isolated. The Otsego (Michigan) County Jail is one of the latest to be depopulated, and one of the by-effects is indicated by the statement of a lady who had been in the habit of sending newspapers to the inmates. "I will not renew the subscription," she said, "for most of the towns in Otsego have gone dry and the jail is practically empty. In January there were only two inmates, and since then I have been told there were none." She certainly did well in deciding to send the subscription copies elsewhere, and incidentally her words served as striking witness to the practicality of the anti-saloon laws.

WHEN Oxford University, having tentatively decided that modern history should be the subject taught under the conditions of its "Marshal Foch Scholarship," asked the advice of Marshal Foch himself, the distinguished French soldier replied that he would prefer that the scholarship serve as foundation for a chair of French literature. Oxford will therefore have an exceptionally fine course in French literature that will also be an enduring tribute to the great marshal. The incident suggests a form of memorial that might well be widely adopted in America. Such a scholarship would remain a recognition of the man and the time, and would create a wider acquaintance with the literature of his nation, little known and very seriously misjudged in America, that would help to carry out his own desire for a genuine understanding of his people by other nations.